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SATURDAY—PARIS: Saturday, very cloudy. Temp. 2-9 (36-48). Sunday, partly cloudy, cold. LONDON: Saturday, showers. Temps. 0-4 (32-40). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL ISLANDS: Saturday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 5-8 (41-46). FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy. Temps. 0-10 (32-50). ROME: Saturday, fair. Temps. 6-8 (32-46).

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	6.00 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor.
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Iran	125 Rials	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	I.S38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	6.00 Dirh.	Lebanon	0.3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	1.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.75 Din
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	30.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.



Associated Press

AFGHANISTAN: ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW — This photo was sent by Tass with the following caption: "The attitude of all honest Afghans to Soviet soldiers, temporarily stationed in Afghanistan at the request of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is that of sincere hospitality and profound gratitude. Picture shows (from left to right) Soviet Lt. Col. A. Morozov, Afghan tankist Hoja and agronomist Mohammed Jamil."

Gromyko Takes Tough Afghan Stand

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, March 14 (NYT) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today that the Soviet Union would reject any plan for a political settlement in Afghanistan that affected the sovereignty of the Afghan government.

His remarks, made at a lunch for the Afghan foreign minister, Shah Mohammed Dost, appeared to be aimed against the Western proposal for neutralizing Afghanistan — although Mr. Gromyko did not make a specific reference to the plan and stopped short of an outright rejection.

The neutralization idea, approved by the nine European Economic Community countries and endorsed by the United States, has been scoffed at in the controlled Soviet press. Mr. Gromyko's remarks, the first by a Soviet government or party official, were close to the gist of the press commentaries.

As reported by Tass, Mr. Gromyko said that "a search for political ways to settle questions relating to Afghanistan could only be welcomed."

"At the same time," Mr. Gromyko added, "it should be clear that no attempts to settle the affairs of the Afghan people behind its back, no plans affecting the sovereignty of the Afghan state, or ignoring the lawful government and failing to guarantee Af-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Sanctions Against Iranians Not Carried Out as Threatened

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, March 14 (LAT) — Despite some tough talk immediately after the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran on Nov. 4, the United States has not carried through on its sanctions against Iran in trade, student deportations or entry visa restrictions as fully as once threatened.

But administration officials said yesterday that what the public might perceive as weakness of their is due to humanitarian considerations, legal guarantees of due process, and an effective economic boycott that does not need to be formally put into law.

For example, 11,079 Iranians were admitted to the United States between Nov. 4 and March 9, including 2,306 on student visas. But a State Department official said that half of them were political refugees belonging to minority groups, such as Jews, Kurds or Bahais who fear that they cannot openly apply for refugee status.

19 Deported

In the same period, 12,697 Iranians left the United States, including 2,946 who had been students, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Only 19 of the students were forcibly deported.

[Iranians voted today to elect a new parliament, and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr warned against what he said were attempts to intimidate some voters, United Press International reported from Tehran.

[Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has said that the fate of the 50 hostages, now in their 132d day of captivity at the U.S. Embassy, will be decided by the 270-member parliament when it convenes in April or May.

[Mr. Bani-Sadr, in an interview with the Washington Post in Tehran, also said today that he "personally" favored an Iranian government commitment to spare the life of the deposed shah should he ever be extradited from Panama, UPI reported.

[Mr. Bani-Sadr said that in visits to polling stations in Tehran, people were being forced to vote for specific candidates. Tehran Radio quoted him as warning that no one has the right to coerce voters and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

British Fear Turn to Russia

Soames Pleads for U.S. Aid To Help Rebuild Rhodesia

By Jacques Clafin

SALISBURY, March 14 (UPI) — Lord Soames, the British governor, today appealed for U.S. reconstruction aid for Rhodesia after it gains independence as the Republic of Zimbabwe on April 18.

Lord Soames' appeal reflected a British view that a strong influx of Western aid would prevent the government of Marxist Prime Minister Robert Mugabe from gravitating into the Soviet orbit.

"I do hope you will all attract the attention of your government to Zimbabwe's need for aid," Lord Soames told U.S. journalists at a briefing. He announced through a spokesman that Britain, at Mr. Mugabe's request, had agreed to delay until April 18 the granting of independence to its last African colony.

[Mr. Mugabe, who won an outright majority in last month's elections, had asked the governor to remain after independence to serve as a stabilizing influence, the Associated Press reported. Yesterday, Mr. Mugabe was reported to have said that he would not take control until the end of April.]

Royal Presence

The independence day ceremonies, which will be attended by Prince Charles, will bring to a close 90 years of white-settler domination. Lord Soames said he had agreed to rule until midnight, April 17, to give the Mugabe Cabinet time to take over their responsibilities.

The governor, meanwhile, issued a declaration confirming Mr. Mugabe in the post of prime minister.

Lord Soames' greatest concern was that an independent Zimbabwe should receive sufficient aid to enable the prime minister to carry out his reconstruction plans without having to turn to the Soviet bloc.

A statement said the governor would travel to London Sunday for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, and Neil Marten, minister for overseas development. The main purpose of the weeklong trip was said to be to impress on the British government the need to provide immediate aid to Zimbabwe.

Lord Soames was known to fear that the task would not be easy. Not only is it the practice to appropriate funds two or three years before they are used but his plea will come at a time when Mrs. Thatcher is slashing expenditures.

"It would be tragic if having come this far, we don't do the rest of it in some style," he said, referring to aid.

Mr. Mugabe has said his priorities were to resettle the thousands displaced in the seven-year guerrilla war and to re-establish health and educational services suspended during the conflict.

Meanwhile, Rhodesian troops operating jointly with black guerrillas captured 244 dissident insurgents over the past four days, the military command said. It said the troops had had 10 contacts with armed groups and that four black civilians were murdered and three others abducted.

18 Die in Crash Of U.S. Plane in South of Turkey

ANKARA, March 14 (NYT) — A U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transport plane crashed today in the Taurus Mountains north of Adana in southern Turkey, killing all 18 persons aboard. The 12 passengers and six crewmen were believed to be American military personnel, according to U.S. Embassy sources here.

An embassy spokesman said the cause of the crash was unknown and Air Force sources said there had been no radio contact with the aircraft before it dropped off the radar screen.

The plane took off from the joint Turkish-U.S. air base at Incirlik, north of Adana, flew to Erzurum and Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey and was returning to Incirlik when it crashed.

The Hercules was used for logistical support to the Turkish-U.S. military installations and was carrying mail and supplies.

F-4 Missing in Spain

SORIA, Spain, March 14 (AP) — An air and land search continued today for a U.S. Phantom F-4 jet fighter with two airmen aboard that is missing over northern Spain. The plane and crew were based at Ramstein, West Germany. The U.S.-Spanish air base at Zaragoza lost contact with the plane yesterday after it took off for firing practice in the mountains in Navarre province.

Seeks Balanced Budget for Fiscal 1981

Carter Plan to Fight Inflation Calls for Sharp Spending Cuts

By Art Pine
and John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP) — President Carter today announced a new anti-inflation plan that includes proposals to balance the fiscal 1981 budget through $14 billion in spending cuts, an oil import fee that would raise gasoline prices 10 cents a gallon and other revenue-raising measures.

The president, in his long-awaited program against a runaway inflation rate, also proposed controls to limit credit-card use.

The key to Mr. Carter's drive to curb the 18-percent inflation, however, was the first balanced budget in 12 years, to be achieved by combining a $14-billion cut in spending, which would reduce social programs, with an increase in federal revenues $13 billion above the budget estimates he sent Congress in January.

In fact, the president's new proposal predicts a budgetary surplus for fiscal 1981 of as much as $13 billion, the first surplus since 1969. Among programs to be trimmed was foreign aid, but defense spending was exempted. Mr. Carter urged efficiencies in defense to offset rising costs.

"Cutting back federal spending to match revenue is not a cure-all," the president said, "but it is an essential first step."

In a White House appearance announcing his program late today, the president said he wanted to be "absolutely honest" about the budget cuts. "This time, there will also have to be cuts in good, worthwhile programs — programs which I support very strongly," he said.

"In this critical situation we must all look beyond some of our most worthwhile immediate aims to the overriding permanent needs of the whole nation."

Again rejecting mandatory wage and price controls, which, he said, "have never worked in peacetime," the president said, "We cannot outlaw inflation with a massive federal bureaucracy or wish it away with magic formulas."

His anti-inflation package includes a request to the Federal Reserve Board to limit consumer use of credit cards. The Fed is expected to announce a group of companion actions and a possible new round of interest-rate increases.

Many of the major U.S. banks, meantime, raised their prime lending rates today to a record 18½ percent, one day after other leading banks moved their rates to 18¼ percent. Today's move was led by Citibank of New York.

Other provisions in the president's program, on which he has worked and consulted intensively for more than three weeks, include:

- Reducing the 1980 projected budget deficit of $40 billion by cutting $2 billion in federal expenditures and increasing revenues by $3 billion.
- Imposing a gasoline conservation tax of $4.62 a barrel on imported crude oil. The tax would be felt by consumers starting May 15 as a 10-cent increase in gasoline prices. This tax would raise federal revenues by an estimated $3 billion this year and $10 billion next year.
- Asking the Fed to put selective restraints on the growth of consumer loans, mainly by curbing the use of credit cards. But the controls would not be used to restrict home mortgage loans or credit for other high-priced items such as automobiles.
- Undertaking the withholding of federal taxes on interest and dividend payments, which would bring in an additional $3 billion in federal revenues.

Many of the president's proposals require congressional approval and Mr. Carter has closely consulted in the last several days with key legislators involved in the budget and tax-writing sectors of lawmaking. Today, he praised their sense of cooperation as demonstrated in the meetings and declared his confidence that the proposals would be received sympathetically on Capitol Hill.

High administration officials, briefing newsmen in advance of Mr. Carter's White House speech, acknowledged that the new program would not by itself have an immediate effect on inflation, which last year was running at 13 percent a year, compared with this year's 18 percent. Indeed, they said, the new increase in gasoline taxes would increase inflation by another ½ percent this year.

But these officials said the steps were needed to turn around the inflationary expectations of many Americans and to shrink overall energy consumption by demonstrating that the administration is determined to put its economic house in order.

As the president put it: "There are no quick answers to inflation and above all, no painless answers. We cannot abolish inflation overnight by just passing a law against it. Only a long-term effort — with the partnership of business and labor, individual citizens and all branches and levels of government — can succeed in bringing this problem under control."

Mr. Carter told the nation, in his televised speech: "The actions I have outlined involve costs. They involve pain. But the cost of acting is far less than the cost of not acting. The temporary pain of sacrifice and discipline is far less — for all of us together — than the still worse permanent pain of rising inflation."

He said the nation "must act firmly and decisively. We must act now. We must remove any doubt about this nation's will to take the painful steps needed."

Officials who discussed the proposals did not spell out the extent of the proposed budget cuts, but said they applied to almost every area of the budget except defense.

The programs to be cut next year would include foreign aid, revenue-sharing to states, water and sewer projects, health services, public jobs, highway construction and a score of other social services. Also, the president announced an immediate freeze on federal government hiring, with plans to cut federal employment by 20,000 jobs at the end of 1980.

- **Britain's conservative government is jolted by a report of the worst inflation since 1976, a narrow squeak in a by-election and a parliamentary defeat. Page 2.**

- **U.S. banks raise prime lending rates to a record high 18½ percent and the dollar continues to firm against major currencies as gold falls $30.50 an ounce. Page 9.**

Oil-Import Levy Seen Lifting Gasoline Price

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — Energy Department officials estimate that the imposition of a $4.62-a-barrel fee on imported oil would raise gasoline prices about 10 cents a gallon, which in turn would cut consumption of foreign crude oil to 6.8 million barrels a day.

That would be a significant drop, because crude imports last month averaged 8.1 million barrels a day, although part of that went into stockpiles maintained by private companies.

Department planning documents indicate the gasoline price rise that would result from the import fee. The tax would not apply to home heating oil, diesel fuel or other petroleum products.

Energy planners said the amounts of money raised for the Treasury would be about $780 million a month, or about $9 billion a year. It is the implications of these revenues and prices that have produced the most anxious discussion of the risks of such a policy, department officials said.

They said there was a possibility that the fee might serve as the pretext for another round of price increases by oil-exporting nations.

Objections

The officials said that energy ministers of exporting nations ranging from Saudi Arabia to Mexico have repeatedly stressed their objections to any financial benefits that might stem from the sale of their oil by either foreign governments or international companies.

In the case of the fee under consideration, Gulf countries have said they would regard the imposition of an import tax by the Carter administration as a violation of an unwritten agreement that the United States would not make money through such arrangements.

Department officials also acknowledged there were political risks in imposing a stiff new tax before a presidential election, but they said these were not regarded as severe.

The documents, a series of memos on the fee proposal that were drafted by the department's Economic Regulatory Administration, also disclose less than a unanimous decision on what might be publicly declared to be the legal basis for such a fee.

According to one group, the president should cite provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which was used as the legal basis of the Iranian oil embargo. Another group favors portions of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, under which price controls were first imposed.

Energy officials also have pointed out that the handling of the money itself presents bureaucratic problems. These were such last year that the Energy Department did away with a fee of as much as 63 cents a barrel that had been placed on some imports by the Nixon administration.

"Collecting the money was enormously complicated and frustrating."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Campaign Funds Running Out

Some Kennedy Aides Quit in Pay Pinch

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, March 14 (WP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy's beleaguered presidential campaign has again run short of money and is eroding from within, as several staff members are resigning because they are not being fully paid.

The resignations and the fund shortage mean renewed problems for Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., as he seeks to resuscitate his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in the primaries of Illinois next Tuesday and New York and Connecticut the following week.

Sen. Kennedy's finance chairman, Martin Katz, has resigned due to personal financial reasons, according to informed sources within the campaign. Half of the advance and scheduling staff, at least 15 persons, have been taken off the payroll. And similar cuts are being made elsewhere on the staff.

Others, including Sen. Kennedy's special assistant and longtime associate, James Flug, are scaling back their involvement to part-time consultation, also because of the reduced salaries paid, according to a spokesman.

"The choice comes down to meeting a payroll in full or trying to finance a media campaign for Illinois and New York," said a high Kennedy official. "The campaign has opted for the latter."

But that alone will not make the media ends meet, according to officials. And so the campaign has begun obtaining loans to finance purchases of television time, using art works as collateral.

A $100,000 loan from the Chemical Bank in New York has been obtained by putting up as collateral a work done by Andy Warhol, according to a campaign official. Aides are negotiating with other banks for loans that will use as collateral works that artists Jamie Wyeth and Robert Rauschenberg are doing for the campaign.

As of now, the Kennedy campaign has purchased $150,000 to $200,000 worth of advertising in Illinois, but has so far bought no media time in New York, according to a high official. Spokesman Patrick Lucey said campaign manager Stephen Smith was in New York yesterday trying to complete arrangements for the first of the media purchases in that state, probably Sen. Kennedy's last hope of keeping his campaign alive.

For days, there was debate within the highest ranks of the campaign as to whether the payrolls of March 15 and March 31 could be met in full, according to a source. Mr. Smith was at first unable to give some top officials assurances that the payrolls would be met, the source said.

But according to deputy campaign manager Philip Bakes, the campaign has decided to meet its March 15 payroll on the modified basis it has used for the last several weeks. After three payless weeks earlier this year, the campaign began paying salaries last month, with no one getting a rate of more than $30,000 a year.

Post-'68 Siege Strains French University

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, March 14 (IHT) — It is hard nowadays to find a Frenchman who does not look back with some sympathy to the 1968 student revolt that shook the political foundations of the country and came to be widely viewed as a watershed in modern French history.

Even conservative politicians and bureaucrats sometimes claim to have secretly admired the uprising that sought to transform the universities from authoritarian, centralized and elitist institutions into schools offering a greater decision-making role for students and faculty, easier access for working-class people into higher education, and changes in rigid studies programs.

But this widespread sympathy — fanned partly by the calm political winds now blowing through most campuses — does not extend to the University of Vincennes, the one institution that still considers itself the radical embodiment of the 1968 revolt.

Built on the wooded eastern outskirts of Paris, the university is as isolated and fortress-like as the nearby 17th-century castle that inspired its name.

Its critics in the center-right government portray Vincennes as a bastion of radical dissent. Yet those who man its ramparts are even more concerned by the crumbling morale within the university walls.

Earlier this week, Vincennes' president, Pierre Merlin, who had long defended the university against governmental pressures, quit

Race Charges, Crime Undermine Vincennes

because he could no longer rally support against the radical leftist minority on the campus. Last Wednesday, Mr. Merlin was held a prisoner for 13 hours by ultraleftists attempting to make him rescind an investigation of several foreign students who had falsified their entrance applications.

"It was not because of this that I resigned," explained Mr. Merlin. "It was because the majority of students failed to react against ultraleftists who are destroying Vincennes."

The decline of the university has been going on for years. Vastly overcrowded and underfunded, Vincennes has been hard pressed to maintain minimum educational standards achieved elsewhere in the university system. Since 1968, the French university student population has grown from 612,000 to more than 850,000. The expansion was faster at Vincennes, where 32,000 students are enrolled at an institution that was built for 8,000.

Much of the university's energy has been consumed by drug scandals, criminal violence and charges of racism that have swept the campus, where almost half of the student body is foreign-born. And to culminate its problems, Vincennes is destined to disappear as a separate entity and to be absorbed next year by another university several miles away.

But determined to weather the siege from outside and within, Vincennes' administrators have refused to knuckle under to demands for a more moderate and conventional approach to education.

The post-1968 reforms largely decentralized the higher educational system and created dozens of new universities whose professors and students were allowed to elect their own administrative councils and largely determine their curricula. Vincennes, staffed largely by leftist social science professors and students disaffected by more traditional universities, moved ahead of other institutions by virtually eliminating entrance requirements — even secondary school degrees — and doing away with exams and grades.

Limits to Independence

But within the last few years, Vincennes has been made painfully aware of the limits to its independence. The government has been unwilling to donate the money necessary to finance Vincennes' spectacular growth, and other institutions have been reluctant to take the pressure off the university by opening up their doors to the kind of applicants that Vincennes regularly accepts.

"By refusing to increase our budget and by maintaining scholarships at such low levels, the authorities have obliged an increasing number of our students to hold jobs to finance their studies," complained the Vincennes Uni-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Labor Unhappy

U.S. Wage Guideline To Rise 1.5 Percent

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — The Carter administration announced yesterday it had accepted a new and higher guideline for restraining wage increases. But the announcement came as organized labor's support for the president's anti-inflation policies, including the guideline, appeared to be eroding because of proposed budget cuts in domestic programs.

The new guideline would seek to hold annual wage increases in the range of 7.5 to 9.5 percent a year, with an average of 8.5 percent. The previous guideline limited increases to 7 percent.

However, a spokesman for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations said yesterday that labor's "national accord" with the administration, under which it agreed to support the president's anti-inflation efforts, "is under serious strain and is being re-examined."

Labor Support

Under the accord, the AFL-CIO and other sectors of organized labor were granted a series of concessions, including participation in the budget-making process, in return for supporting the president's wage guidelines and other economic policies. Without such support, the voluntary guideline system would have little chance of succeeding.

Despite strong reservations, labor leaders accepted the president's initial budget proposal, sent to Congress Jan. 28, for fiscal year 1981. But AFL-CIO officials see the new round of budget cuts under discussion as unnecessarily severe and an abandonment of commitments made to them in the accord.

Specifically, they say, the new cuts will harm employment, welfare, health and other social programs that help the poor, programs they say they were assured would not be hurt by the anti-inflation program.

They also said they were assured that increases in defense spending would not come at the expense of domestic programs, which now seems to be the case under the new series of cuts.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said that what it does next would be determined after the president announced the details of his new budget. "We might try to salvage what we can salvage" from the national accord, he said.

He added that administration officials had offered acceptance of the new wage guideline in return for labor's acceptance of the new budget cuts. "We are not buying that," the official said.

Negotiations

Meanwhile, Glenn Watts, president of the Communications Workers of America, announced his union would seek wage and benefit increases to keep member incomes abreast of inflation in contract negotiations this summer affecting 525,000 workers of the Bell System.

The Consumer Price Index for January showed prices rising at an annual rate of 18 percent, and the index for the three months ended Jan. 31 showed an inflation rate of about 15 percent.

Mr. Watts said that wage increases matching the inflation rate could be achieved within the new voluntary guideline. He noted that the guideline provided for cost-of-living adjustments as well as exemptions to maintain the value of certain benefits, such as health insurance. In addition, he said, the guideline would permit workers to reap the fruits of their high productivity gains.

8.5 Percent

In announcing the acceptance of the new wage guideline, Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said the guideline's principles "state that under normal circumstances, wage and salary increases should average 8.5 percent."

Mr. Kahn said he would ask all businesses with more than 1,000 employees to report immediately pay increases in excess of the 8.5 percent standard.

The standard was recommended by the Pay Advisory Committee, headed by the former secretary of labor, John Dunlop. Its 18 members represent labor, business and the public. The new guideline was backed by labor members.

Soviet Stand On Afghans

(Continued from Page 1)

ghanistan against outside interference in its internal affairs, will have any success. Such attempts and plans have absolutely no prospects."

As for the kind of political settlement the Russians would find acceptable, "Leonid Brezhnev in his recent public statements clearly outlined the Soviet Union's views on that score," Mr. Gromyko said.

Mr. Brezhnev said on Feb. 22 that "we will be ready to commence the withdrawal of our troops as soon as all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan are fully terminated."

Mr. Dost arrived here yesterday at Soviet invitation, Tass said, for two days of talks with a Soviet team headed by Mr. Gromyko and including senior military experts. Among the issues discussed were "practical questions concerning the terms of the temporary stay" of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Agreement was said to have been reached on all points, and Mr. Dost left for Kabul.

A commentary on a Soviet television report of the visit said that Mr. Gromyko assured Mr. Dost that the Kabul government can count on continued Soviet support and that "the cause of the April revolution will triumph." That was a reference to the overthrow of President Mohammed Daud in April, 1978, by Nur Mohammed Taraki, a Marxist.

Rebels Claim Successes

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 14 (UPI) — Afghan rebel spokesmen said today that their forces have captured two northern provinces and killed 50 Soviet troops in an ambush in the northern town of Abkul, Baghlan Province.

A spokesman for the Hizbi Islami said his forces surprised a Soviet patrol searching homes for weapons in Abkul last week. He said 50 Soviet soldiers and 10 rebels were killed in the fighting there and that Baghlan was now under rebel control.

A rebel report from Peshawar, Pakistan, said guerrillas also took control of the region of Kohsar in the northwestern Herat province near the Iranian and Soviet borders.

France to Decide Alone

PARIS, March 14 (UPI) — France will keep in touch with its allies about the Afghan situation but will stay away from any collective decision on the Soviet intervention, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet has told the Senate.

A communique following a hearing by the foreign minister Wednesday quoted him as saying on Afghanistan, "There is the greatest possible interest for the international community to make its voice heard on this problem, especially in the United Nations. France, as already indicated, plans to continue its consultations with its allies without entering any collective process of decision."

The statement followed an appeal by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, to U.S. allies to be tougher with the Soviet Union because of its military intervention of Afghanistan.



Associated Press

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini votes at his Tehran home.

U.S. Eased Off on Threats Of Sanctions Against Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

that people are free to vote as they choose, UPI reported.]

The freeze of $8 billion in Iranian funds in U.S. banks here and abroad has worked, in conjunction with a longshoreman union's boycott, to cut Iranian imports of U.S. goods to almost zero — without formal economic sanctions, according to an official.

"About the only thing left would be to cut off the shipment of a few million dollars in food and medicine to Iran from us," he said, "and to cut off pistachio nuts, dried fish and rugs from them."

The Carter administration's rhetoric has failed most obviously to reduce the Iranian student population in this country, which stood at 75,000 here last November.

18,000 Violators

As of now, an estimated 18,000 cannot be located by government agents and are violating the law, wherever they are, an immigration official said. They can be deported, but they can appeal a deportation order, which takes time. Deportation hearings in Oklahoma City were recently suspended because the immigration service said it lacked funds for the action.

The Iranian diplomatic corps here was to have been cut back greatly, and it was — from a total of 226 diplomats and their families to just 35 accredited from the new revolutionary government — including 20 at the Iranian Embassy here and five at each of four consultates.

But of the original 226, all of whom came here under the deposed shah's government, 121 cannot be located, 51 have left or are in the process of leaving, 38 have been granted permanent resident status here, and the rest have asked for permanent status, according to Verne Jervis of the immigration service.

Policy Erosion

Aggressive action against the Iranians was first toned down in January when President Carter said that the United States did not want to punish the Iranian people, only the terrorists holding the U.S. hostages.

That position followed the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan and looked toward the day when, after the hostages' release, Iran might join with other South Asian states and the United States in defense of the region against Soviet aggression.

Further erosion of the tough policy came in February when, amid hopes for early release of the hostages, Mr. Carter announced indefinite postponement of the economic measures that would put into law trade barriers erected with the asset freeze in November.

In any case State Department officials say that making the sanctions formal is superfluous. U.S. exports to Iran, which averaged $300 million a month in 1978, plummeted to $43 million in November, $6 million in December, and $3 million in January. Most of the latter cargo was medicine, foods and perhaps some spare machine parts, an official said.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d categorized the visas granted to Iranians since Nov. 4 as follows: 2,306 students, 467 businessmen, 5,641 tourists, 1,789 persons seeking permanent residence, and 876 others, such as people seeking medical treatment.

Of the estimated 75,000 Iranians in the United States on student visas prior to November, 56,694 have been located and interviewed, and 49,366 who go to school full time, do not work or get into trouble were cleared to stay, according to immigration official Janet Graham.

She said that 5,519 are appealing deportation orders. Nineteen have been deported, 58 have "voluntarily departed," and 1,076 have 30 days in which to voluntarily depart, she said.

Shah Goes for Treatment

PANAMA CITY, March 14 (AP) — The deposed shah flew from his retreat on Contadora Island off Panama's Pacific Coast to the capital today for examination and possible removal of his spleen, which doctors say may be cancerous.

Dr. Michael DeBakey, of Houston, has been authorized by the Panamanian government to treat Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and remove the inflamed spleen if he decides it is necessary. The shah was to be treated at the private Paitilla Hospital on the outskirts of the city.

Surgeons in New York late last year removed his gallbladder and treated him for lymphatic cancer.

At Least 10 Nations Expected in Geneva

Europe's Reaction to Olympics Talks Mixed

GENEVA, March 14 (AP) — A joint U.S.-British-Australian call for a rush meeting in Geneva next week to discuss alternative games to the Moscow Olympics provoked mixed reaction in Europe today. Switzerland was invited as an observer but declined to come.

Spokesmen for the three sponsoring nations either said that they did not know yet which other nations would come or declined to name them.

British Foreign Office informants said yesterday that invitations had gone out to about two dozen governments to attend the meeting at ministerial level. The Australian home affairs minister, Robert Ellicott, who has been touring capitals to win support for the plan, said today in London that representatives from at least seven countries were expected to join the sponsors at the meeting Monday and Tuesday.

Dutch to Come

Official sources in The Hague said that the Dutch government would send a representative, but they asserted that the meeting would not be at ministerial level and that no decisions were expected.

In Bonn, a government spokesman said he did not know of any invitation extended to West Germany. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said on Feb. 20 that West Germany would delay deciding whether to boycott the Moscow games, noting that each national olympic committee had until May 19 to accept or reject the formal Soviet invitation to Moscow.

The meeting would be held at the British and U.S. missions to the United Nations here, a British Mission spokesman said.

The U.S. Mission received its first official word on the meeting from Washington today. Asked why the session was called at short notice, U.S. spokesman Peter Reuss said, "I just do not know."

Diplomatic sources here noted that the call for the meeting came shortly after President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, called on Western Europe and Japan to toughen their stand on Afghanistan.

The sources suggested that the intent of the meeting might be to push those who remained lukewarm about the Moscow boycott in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Price Rises, By-Election Jolt British Government

LONDON, March 14 (AP) — The 10-month-old Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, under rising criticism for its austerity policies, was jolted today by the news of the worst inflation in four years, a narrow squeak in a by-election and a parliamentary defeat.

The government published figures showing that Britain's annual inflation rate had risen to 19.1 percent last month, almost double the rate when Mrs. Thatcher took office. The rate is the highest since March, 1976, and is the worst of any industrial nation. With more price increases upcoming under Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, analysts predicted that the rate would soon top 20 percent.

The cost of living increased by 1.4 percent in February alone, mainly due to more costly oil products, mortgages, postage, telephone service and school meals, the Department of Employment said.

In the first major test of Tory policies since the general election put Mrs. Thatcher into power last May, a by-election yesterday in the normally safe Tory commuter town of Southend saw the government's candidate scrape home by a few hundred votes for a vacant seat in the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords, a revolt by Tory peers helped derail a government plan to reduce public spending by charging parents for school transport.

Buckingham Palace announced that Queen Elizabeth was cancelling a visit to a steel works in Workington, northwest England, next Friday "in view of the continuing strike" that has shut state-owned steel mills and some private foundries since Jan. 2.

Three days of talks aimed at settling the strike broke down Wednesday. The British Steel Corp. has offered a 10 percent pay raise plus 4.4 percent local bonus schemes. The 13 unions want 19 percent raises on average wages of $204 a week.

At Southend, an Essex seaside resort 42 miles from London, observers blamed rocketing rail fares, inflation, increased home mortgage charges and rising local taxes for a collapse of Conservative voter support.

There was a 12.9 percent swing to the opposition Labor Party. The Tory majority slumped to 430 from the 10,774 margin in Southend in the general election.

Mrs. Thatcher, asked about the result at a news conference during a visit to a Yorkshire coal mine today, said: "I would have preferred it if we had a bigger majority but the thing that really counts is whether you win or lose and we won."

The vacancy was caused by the death of local Tory legislator Sir Stephen McAdden. British members of Parliament need not live in their constituencies and the narrowly successful candidate was Scottish journalist Edward Taylor, who lost his Glasgow seat in the general election. He got 13,117 votes, Labor candidate Colin George 12,687 and Liberal David Evans 8,939.

The government, which has a 42-vote edge in the 635-member House of Commons and comfortably survived a vote of confidence there last month, suffered its first major defeat of the present Parliament in the House of Lords.

The lords, with 41 Tories joining with Labor on the issue, voted 216 to 112 against giving local authorities power to charge for school transport for journeys of more than three miles. Advocates of church-run schools combined with rural peers and independents to defeat the clause.

Hostage Talks at Impasse At Embassy in Colombia

BOGOTA, March 14 (AP) — Negotiations for the release of the hostages in the Dominican Republican Embassy here were at an apparent standoff today, with the government reporting that neither it nor guerrillas of the organization M-19 had changed their fundamental positions.

"We will win or die," the guerrillas' angry negotiator shouted as she walked away from the fifth bargaining session in a panel truck outside the embassy yesterday.

U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, 18 other diplomats and an undetermined number of other persons were taken prisoner Feb. 27 when about 30 leftist guerrillas invaded an embassy reception.

The guerrillas' primary current demand is the release of jailed leftists, including 215 M-19 members held on such charges as rebellion, bank robbery, raiding an army arsenal, kidnapping officials and killing police and business leaders.

The government has offered to fly the guerrillas in the embassy out of the country, but contends the constitution prohibits it from releasing anyone who is serving a sentence or is under indictment awaiting trial.

Official sources said the government offered to speed up the trials of all those held for anti-government activity and the sentencing of those already convicted, and one newspaper predicted that would result in acquittals for some and reduced sentences for others.

The offer was rejected.

"We want the liberation of our comrades who have been tortured and are on trial," said the guerrillas' masked negotiator. "That is our final decision."

"There have been no fundamental changes in the positions of the participants," said a government communique issued after the 90-minute bargaining meeting. The government also indicated it planned no more negotiations until the guerrillas asked for them or showed some sign of accommodation.

Meanwhile, the government named a commission of nine civilian jurists to formulate procedures for speeding up the trials and sentencings of M-19 members and other leftists.

Oil Imports: Levy Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

said one department official, "and we finally agreed that it wasn't worth all the effort."

The political pitfalls of such a fee have become apparent, with spokesmen for consumer groups and the petroleum industry — usually at odds — attacking the concept.

Mike Waters, a spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute, said, "The concept gives us some concern because raising gasoline prices this way might prompt yet another oil price increase by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries."

Ed Rothschild, director of Energy Action, a consumer lobby highly critical of the oil companies, asaid, "In imposing such a fee in the name of fighting inflation the administration will only be causing inflation through higher gasoline prices."

According to the documents, about three weeks would be required between the time the president decided on such a fee and his proclamation putting it into effect. The fee would go into effect the next day, although it would be almost three months before the first money would be collected by the Treasury.

Tito Has Fever In Addition to Other Disorders

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, March 14 (AP) — President Tito's doctors said today the 87-year-old leader had developed a high fever in addition to pneumonia, kidney failure and heart weakness.

Western medical sources said the temperature, mentioned for the first time, was a certain sign of a further deterioration in Marshal Tito's condition and probably was a result of a lung infection. "If he continues to run a high fever," said one source, "he could die from that if they can't get it down."

Officials for the first time alluded to a "the last press conference." A press spokesman told reporters to stay close in the event of an urgent conference, presumably an announcement of Marshal Tito's death.

Argentina to G... Nuclear Facili...

WINTERTHUR, Switzer... March 14 (AP) — The engine... combine Sulzer Brothers Ltd. ... signed a contract with the A... tine nuclear energy commissi... the delivery of a heavy-water ... with an annual output of 250 t...

Sulzer said Argentine firms ... start plant construction und... supervision this autumn. ... Sulzer furnishing most of the ... pounds of the 500-million ... (about $300 million) fa... Heavy-water is water conta... more than the usual numb... heavy isotopes; it is a coolan... power-station reactors using ... riched uranium.

The contract still requires ... ratification by the Argentine ... ernment, Sulzer said, adding ... heavy-water production would ... in about four years.

Air Crash Kills 87

(Continued from Page 1)

were aboard, as well as "one or ... other Americans."

At least 13 of those on the ... team were boxers, he said, and ... others were team managers, d... and other personnel. At that ... he said a completely verified ... senger manifest was not ava... but that "the very initial ... showed there were one or two ... Americans aboard."

Investigation Planned

The official news agency ... said a special commission ... Deputy Premier Tadeu... Wrzaszczyk had been establish... investigate the crash.

Premier Edward Babiuch ... the site and announced that ... day and Sunday would be ... as days of mourning for the vi...

The crash was the worst ... land's post-World War II av... history. In 1975 a Polish ... struck a mountain in southern ... land killing 56 persons. In 19... Austrian Airlines Viscount ... at Warsaw's airport, killing 4... sons. Last month a LOT ... skidded on an icy runway du... landing and struck a small bu... but there were no serious injur...

The crash recalled a Feb... 1961 air disaster that wiped o... United States figure skating ... In that crash near Brussels, 7... sons were killed, 15 of them ... members on the way to Prag... the world championships.

Among the dead were 16-ye... Laurence Owen, who had w... the U.S. championship the pr... week, his sister, Maribel, a ... senior pairs champion, and ... mother, Maribel Vinson Ow... former champion.

Among the worst air crash... volving sports teams was the ... 12, 1970, crash that took the ... Marshall University's 45-man ... ball team and nine coaches ... plane crashed on approach ... university's hometown airp... Huntington, W. Va.

Post-'68 Siege of Race Charges and Crime Strains Vincennes University

(Continued from Page 1)

versity council in a recent report. "The refusal of other universities to accept workers or students without secondary school degrees has also created a particularly heavy burden on our university."

The woman who holds the purse strings of the university system is Alice Saunier-Seite, the Minister of Universities. Although claiming to be sympathetic to the aims of the 1968 student movement, she has become the nemesis of Vincennes and the darling of conservative critics of the school.

"Vincennes has become a forbidden city where drugs are sold openly for the Paris region," she said in a bitter exchange with a Communist senator not long ago. "It is what will become of all France if you ever come to power. Vincennes is Italy."

Maria-Antonietta Macciocchi, a professor at Vincennes who is Italian, thinks the image is inappropriate. "In Italy, there is political activism, even terrorism in the universities," said Miss Macciocchi, who teaches a course on language and film. "Here, most of the students are like sheep — depressed, frustrated, indifferent to politics."

3d World Bazaar

The corridors of the university resemble a Third World bazaar. The stands that used to offer political literature have been replaced by Tunisian sandwich vendors, peddlers of African trinkets and used-clothes salesmen.

The walls of the university are plastered with slogans recalling lost causes. A few recent ones still hail the Baader-Meinhof terrorists in West Germany. But most of the newer posters invite students to join low-budget group trips to the United States, Latin America and Scandinavia, or advertise seances with Hindu mystics.

Even the election of the campus administration — the reform most avidly pursued by university rebels a decade ago — draws little support nowadays. Less than 1 percent of the students voted in the last elections, and only 13 percent of the faculty. So Mr. Merlin, the university president, owed his post mainly to campus employees — the secretaries, office workers, janitors and grounds keepers.

Mr. Merlin came to public attention, not as a spokesman for radical reform, but as the administrator who had to weather the reaction to the discovery of a heavy narcotics traffic on campus. Heroin, cocaine and amphetamines were being openly sold in the university amphitheater during afternoon rock music sessions. And when the amphitheater was closed, the pushers moved their trade into the lavatories.

Mr. Merlin refused to allow police on campus to crack down on narcotics, and instead last February began using university guards to check the identity of all people entering Vincennes. But the measure was rescinded earlier this month because it proved unpopular among students.

The growing number of foreign students has also been a troubling issue. When Vincennes first opened, it sought to attract Third World students in order to give the university a more international outlook and expose middle-class students to revolutionary currents from abroad.

"It was always a naive concept," said a sociology professor. "Some of the white students tried at first to befriend the Africans, and then they could not understand when they just wanted to be left alone. If you go to the cafeteria, you will see that the Africans and Arabs and Iranians keep to themselves. And so do the French."

Many of the foreign students enrolled at the university to legalize their residence in France. They have joined thousands of other so-called "phantom students" — by some estimates up to a quarter of the country's university enrollment — who never set foot on campuses, but still receive student discounts in restaurants, theaters, movies, museums, and health programs.

Some of the foreign students are criticized by French leftists at Vincennes for lacking revolutionary fervor. Recently, there was dismay in some quarters when a survey noted that a number of foreign students returned to their home countries and joined the bureaucracy, even the police administration, in repressive governments.

The foreigners have also shouldered the brunt of blame for violence at the university, although professors and students concede that many of the victims of muggings, robberies and rape attempts are Africans and Arabs.

Sitting at the edge of an empty, paper-strewn water tank, a political science professor and a woman student were debating the violence during a coffee break. The woman said neither she nor her friends used the lavatories on campus because they were scared of being attacked, and she claimed that most of the delinquents were foreigners. The professor maintained that some Middle Eastern and African men had "a different vision than ours of how women should behave" and that they were "incited by liberated women."

"To know that there is a cultural conflict between foreigners and ourselves does not comfort me one bit," the woman replied with bitterness.

For many students, the vision of Vincennes has not soured completely. Francois Charpentier, 32, a cab-driver who never finished secondary school, is one of the believers. Four times a week, as dusk sets in and the Vincennes woods come alive with long-distance runners and horse riders, he parks his battered Renault at the ... entrance and attends three ... classes in public administration.

Vincennes was the only ... ty that would accept him ... secondary school diploma. ... other students, Mr. Charpe... worried that a job may not be ... able when he completes his ... two years from now.

"People outside don't ... of Vincennes," he said. "Y... them your diploma and all ... member are the stories ... leftists and drugs."



Vincennes University president Pierre Merlin, being held for 13 hours last week by students who tried to make him drop a probe of foreigners' faked applications. He later re...

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),000 Income Exclusion

:nate Gets New Measure o Ease U.S. Overseas Tax

By Robert C. Siner

.SHINGTON, March 14) — Legislation to ease sub- ally the tax burden on U.S. ns abroad was introduced yes- y in the Senate by Sen. Lloyd en, D-Texas.

: measure, which would re- the 1978 Foreign Earned In- Act with an income exclusion deduction for excess housing was designed to help enable companies and individuals to ete with their foreign counter- on an equal basis. It would .de:

A $60,000 earned income ex- on for all Americans working ad.

A deduction for excess housing : above a base amount, which ld be determined by taking 16 ent of the base pay of an em- ee at the bottom of grade 14 of federal pay scale (now about 000), which corresponds to low- iddle management in private ustry. All housing costs above amount would be deductible.

o qualify for this special tax tment a U.S. citizen would have ve abroad 11 out of 12 months ough this requirement could be ved in cases of civil unrest, such iat in Iran.

he bill would replace the cur- Tax Code Section 911, which ws a $20,000 income exclusion / to Americans living in camps iardship areas, and Section 913, ch provides special deductions housing, education, cost-of-liv- home leave and living in hard- areas. Under the present law, American must be abroad 17 of months to claim special treat- nt.

he Bentsen measure is similar to ll introduced in January by Sen. n Chafee, R-R.I., which also in- les an income exclusion and a sing deduction. In addition, . Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, in the ate, and Reps. Bill Frenzel, R- n., James Jones, D-Okla., and William Alexander, D-Ark., in the House, have introduced legislation that would entirely eliminate taxation of the earned income of Americans overseas.

Asked why Sen. Bentsen introduced his own legislation instead of supporting the Chafee bill, a spokesman for the Texas Democrat said that there were important differences, including the residency requirement and the waiver provision, which are not part of the Chafee measure.

As for eliminating the taxation of Americans abroad, the spokesman said that Sen. Bentsen felt the exclusion and housing deduction would provide major tax relief for low, middle and upper-middle taxpayers, who form the backbone of the U.S. competitive effort overseas, while making sure that high-income taxpayers, "movie stars and such," would not escape tax liability.

A major impetus behind the Bentsen measure, according to another aide, came when the senator took the Joint Economic Committee to Asia in December for hearings on trade issues. During the hearings, Sen. Bentsen said, the committee was told repreatedly that the 1978 law was strangling U.S. business abroad.

He cited testimony that it cost about 50 percent more for a company to hire an American rather than a third-country national. He said that with fewer Americans being hired abroad, fewer orders were being placed for U.S. products at home and the domestic economy was suffering.

The bill must now go to the Senate Finance Committee, where Chairman Russell Long, D-La., has promised his support for significant changes in the 1978 act.

On the House side, Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., has said he intends to hold hearings on the tax issue within two months.



Associated Press

HOPEFULS' HUMOR — Ronald Reagan gets a laugh out of Rep. John Anderson during a Chicago forum by asking him: "John, you really would find Teddy Kennedy preferable to me?" Before that, Rep. Anderson had refused to pledge support for the Republican ticket in the fall vote.

3 Republicans Take Pokes at Anderson In a Campaign Debate on Chicago TV

By Richard Bergholz

CHICAGO, March 14 (LAT) — Three Republican presidential candidates took turns yesterday taking whacks at the fourth — Rep. John Anderson of Illinois — in a televised debate here.

The congressman, defending himself, accused one of his accusers of not telling the truth and said of another that he could not support him if he won the nomination.

It was the most free-swinging performance — sometimes bitter, sometimes jocular — of all the joint appearances by the candidates thus far in the presidential campaign.

Afterward, Rep. Anderson said: "I think it removed any doubt in anyone's mind that I am a national candidate when I was the target of an assault by all three up there on the platform. Any wounds and stripes I suffered would tend to be a badge of honor because they legitimatized the fact that my candidacy is going."

Starting as the longest of long-shots, Rep. Anderson is now rated by the latest public opinion poll as the front-runner in the Illinois presidential primary on Tuesday — which fact may account for his opponents' decision to attack him.

The first to swing at Rep. Anderson was Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois, who has failed to make any kind of a showing in the primaries thus far.

Bush Attacks

George Bush, whose campaign has suffered the most from Rep. Anderson's emergence, was not far behind.

Ronald Reagan, too, took issue with Rep. Anderson and never did say if he would endorse the congressman if he were the Republican nominee for president.

At the heart of the controversy was the fact that Rep. Anderson has embraced some liberal views and the other three are conservatives.

Rep. Crane started the fight by talking about efforts to cut the budget and turned to Rep. Anderson and said, "John, your record doesn't come up that well" as a budget cutter.

Rep. Anderson said Rep. Crane's criteria were not reliable, and as their voices rose, Mr. Bush broke in to say, "I'd like a little bit of the action."

He accused Rep. Anderson of advocating cuts in Social Security benefits.

"Now wait a minute, George," shouted Rep. Anderson. "That's not true."

When he and Mr. Bush continued talking at the same time, Mr. Bush accused him of interrupting and Rep. Anderson replied, "I have to interrupt when you don't tell the truth."

They continued to argue, and then Rep. Anderson jumped on the attack.

"I have to tell you," he said, looking at Mr. Bush, "that a half-truth is as dangerous as a lie."

He accused the former U.N. ambassador of running last-minute commercials in the Illinois campaign saying that "John Anderson favors reducing Social Security benefits."

What he favors, Rep. Anderson said, is a revision of the formula by which cost-of-living adjustments are made in certain specific cases involving Social Security benefits.

After a discussion of foreign affairs, Mr. Bush jumped back onto the attack by demanding to know whether Rep. Anderson would support the nominee of the Republican Party.

"I tell you, those are words truly spoken by a former Republican national chairman under Richard Nixon," quipped Rep. Anderson, referring to Bush's service as party chairman during the Watergate days.

"Will you support the nominee of the Republican Party?" asked Mr. Bush. When Rep. Anderson kept talking, Mr. Bush repeated the question.

"George, you don't have to point your finger at me," sighed Rep. Anderson. "Really, don't get so excited. I expect to be the nominee of the Republican Party. Will I support the nominee of the party? Yes, I expect to do that."

When moderator Howard K. Smith asked each if they could support any of the others if nominated, Mr. Bush said he would, Reps. Crane and Anderson said they would not and Mr. Reagan never replied directly.

But the former California governor turned to Anderson and said, "John, do you really find Teddy Kennedy preferable to me?"

Rep. Anderson said he liked Mr. Reagan but was disturbed because his speeches seemed to say only that "the U.S. should rearm, rearm, a war cry . . . there is nothing about making an effort to try to travel the road to peace."

Mr. Reagan shrugged and when Rep. Anderson talked about his desire to forge a new political coalition, the former governor said, "I seem to be hearing a cry for another party."

Rep. Crane told Rep. Anderson he ought to change his registration and run as a Democrat.

He replied: "I didn't know we had a loyalty test in the Republican Party. I really didn't."

Key Support Lost

Connally Jolts Ford Plan to Enter Race

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — John Connally was influential last weekend in swaying the governors of Texas and Ohio against backing Gerald Ford's entry into the Republican presidential race. Their switch could prove a decisive deterrent to Mr. Ford's candidacy, associates of the former president reported yesterday.

Mr. Ford said yesterday at breakfast that he had still not decided whether to enter the race and explained that his most important consideration now was whether he could overtake Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, and win the nomination.

A dozen Republican leaders in New York urged Mr. Ford to run after a meeting with him last night and at a Republican congressional dinner Wednesday night, the former president won enthusiastic applause for an attack on President Carter. But the prevailing mood among congressional Republicans was that it was probably too late for him to stop Mr. Reagan.

In the campaign assessment given Mr. Ford Wednesday by his top political aides, well-placed sources reported, a key calculation was the reported shifts in position on Monday of Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio and Gov. William Clements Jr. of Texas.

For Mr. Ford to win the nomination, his strategists calculated that he had to carry both Texas and Ohio, as well as several other major states, and that he would be seriously hampered without the solid support of both Gov. Rhodes and Gov. Clements. Gov. Rhodes backed Mr. Ford in 1976 and Gov. Clements had been a strong supporter since serving in the Ford administration as deputy secretary of defense.

Yesterday, Mr. Ford acknowledged that "there have been some surprises and disappointments" among politicians from whom he had expected public support, but he declined to mention names. "Some of those who have urged me the hardest to come into their districts and campaign," he said of a number of congressmen, "are not anxious to come into the fray."

Aides to Mr. Connally confirmed that the former governor had talked with both Gov. Clements and Gov. Rhodes over the weekend and had pointed out the obstacles facing Mr. Ford. They said, however, that Mr. Connally had not engaged "in an advocacy thing" against Mr. Ford. "It wasn't anything Connally initiated with Rhodes," said a Connally spokesman. "He was responding to Rhodes saying, 'Isn't it too late?' "

But Ford associates disputed that contention. "What we understand Connally did was a lot more vigorous than just responding to Rhodes," said one Ford associate. "He turned it around, and on Monday, Rhodes was saying Reagan wouldn't be so bad and was hell bent for declaring himself neutral."

On Tuesday, Gov. Rhodes issued a statement of neutrality in the Republican presidential race, dealing a serious blow not only to Mr. Ford's hopes in Ohio but nationally, because of Gov. Rhodes's wide influence as the senior Republican governor.

Not Until Primary

Yesterday, a spokesman for Gov. Clements said: "He's having nothing to do with the draft-Ford movement. He's not going to endorse any candidate until after our May 3 primary."

According to the campaign strategy set out by Mr. Reed, the former president would have to win about 600 delegates from the eight largest states — about 190 of the 272 in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 130 of the 159 in Michigan and Ohio; 60 of the 80 in Texas; all 168 in California, and 60 out of 102 in Illinois — and add 398 from elsewhere around the country to gain a majority for the nomination.

Some of Mr. Ford's closest advisers do not believe that he can achieve that, reliable sources said. Without a stand-in for the Texas race, they reason, he has no chance there. Beating Mr. Reagan in California is highly doubtful, the skeptics add.

Acts Like a Candidate

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT) — Although he insisted that he has not yet made up his mind, Mr. Ford sounded like a presidential candidate last night after he met with a dozen influential New York Republican leaders.

Without committing themselves, the New Yorkers urged Mr. Ford to run, and he acted at a later news conference as if he were listening.

Looking no older than he did when he left the White House three years ago, he exuded confidence and repeatedly suggested that he might enter the contest for the Republican presidential nomination. The former president said that he was considering the race "more as a sense of duty than anything else."

He said that polls indicated that he could defeat President Carter, and that Mr. Reagan could not.

The New York leaders with whom he met control a bloc of at least 60 uncommitted delegates to the Republican National Convention, but they said that they did not intend to move from that position yet.

Israeli Agents Blamed in Blast Of Nuclear Units

BONN, March 14 (UPI) — Israeli agents in France blew up two nuclear reactors destined for Iraq last year to prevent the Iraqi government from building an atomic bomb, a West German magazine said yesterday.

The magazine Stern said that an agent who since has quit the Israeli secret service organization Mossad told of Operation Big Lift, a plan to keep Iraq from becoming a nuclear power. The blasts were part of a series of operations described in the first of a series of articles on Mossad in Stern.

Israeli agents gathered in Toulon, France, last April, Stern said. Three miles to the southwest, at La Seyne-Sur-Mer, two nuclear reactors along with 143 pounds of enriched uranium were stored in a shipyard warehouse awaiting delivery to Iraq. Stern said that the reactors and uranium would have given Iraq the technology and materials to build an atom bomb.

The Israelis, determined to stop the deal, planned to steal vital parts from the two reactors but, when agents crept into the hangar in the early hours of April 6, 1979, they discovered that they could not dismantle the reactors before being detected by a watchman on his 3 a.m. round, Stern said. So the Israelis planted explosives and left, the report said.

Iraq canceled the deal after French scientists said that it would take two years to deliver two new reactors. By then, Stern said, France hopes to have developed a new process of enriching uranium that prevents its use in building a bomb.

Shahi in Paris for Talks

PARIS, March 14 (Reuters) — Agha Shahi, Pakistani presidential adviser for foreign affairs, arrived in Paris today for talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

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J.S. Nurse Is Said to Run Death Lottery

LAS VEGAS, March 14 (UPI) — A nurse nicknamed "Death's Angel" decided which critically ill patients would die, and co-workers in a hospital here placed bets on who would die each day, authorities say.

Police and Clark County district attorney's office investigators confirmed yesterday that they began a probe last week "in relation to an incident or incidents at Sunrise Hospital," but refused to disclose details. Sources said District Attorney Bob Miller would present evidence to a grand jury by next week.

"It makes me as sick as anything I can think of," said David Brandsness, administrator of the hospital. He confirmed that at least two hospital employees were suspended yesterday, but refused to disclose their names.

The unidentified nurse, the midnight supervisor of a 10-bed life-support unit, disconnected patients' life-support systems with the help of a boyfriend, an informed source said.

Her colleagues knew what was going on and bet on the life-and-death game, said one law enforcement source. The subject of the bets was reportedly the time a specific patient would die, and money was put in an envelope until the winner was determined.

Toll Unknown

How many patients might have died as a result was unknown. Because the nurse worked at the 666-bed hospital for three years, investigators have begun studying coroner reports and medical records of the special-unit patients who died during that time.

The investigation began when a nurse reportedly went to police after overhearing a conversation about the death of a woman March 1, followed by the death of a man a day later.

She heard two hospital staffers discussing the woman's death, and also heard a remark that life-support equipment had to be switched on and off several times before the patient expired.

The nurse also overhead the same employees identify the name of the patient who probably would be next on the "Death's Angel" list.

Sources said the same nurse later observed a significant drop in the vital signs of the victim whose name she had overheard. When she reported it to the unit supervisor, she was told not to be concerned. She later learned the patient was dead.

Authorities have questioned more than a half dozen persons employed at the hospital. Several employees told authorities they had seen hospital workers turn the life support units on and off.

Mr. Brandsness met with the district attorney yesterday and said he had ordered all resources of the hospital made available to investigators.

Laker Sought 666 Routes

U.K. Bars Airlines' Plans To Slash European Fares

LONDON, March 14 (AP) — The Civil Aviation Authority yesterday turned down most of the proposals submitted by Laker Airways and three other British airlines to revolutionize European air transport with a network of cut-rate routes.

Sir Freddie Laker, the Skytrain pioneer, sought 666 routes from Britain to mainland European cities and between those cities, reducing fares by more than half. The authority turned down all of them.

British Caledonian, which wanted routes from Britain to 23 mainland cities and had promised to slash fares by up to 81 percent, was granted only six routes — to Helsinki, Vienna, Cologne, Hamburg, Hannover and Stuttgart.

Britannia Airways sought to offer seats on its charter flights to scheduled passengers at cheap rates. Air U.K. wanted cheaper fares on more routes. The authority turned down these applications.

Sir Freddie proposed such fares as one-way London to Paris for $46.62 against the current economy fare of $98.79, and London to Athens for $111 compared with $395.16. He said he would appeal the ruling.

The authority said it agreed that the time had come for civil aviation in Western Europe to be governed by the same concepts of open trading and competition as the greater part of commerce, but it said it favored an "evolutionary approach."

It said that "only in this way is it likely that steps toward liberalization will be accepted by other countries."

Lufthansa Plans Cuts

COLOGNE, March 14 (Reuters) — The West German airline Lufthansa will cut round-trip fares to countries with weaker currencies by up to 23 percent next month, the airline said yesterday.

It said the price of such tickets sold in West Germany would be reduced from between 4 percent and 23 percent from April 1. This will apply to destinations where the local currency has depreciated against the deutsche mark in recent years, including the United States, Canada and most European countries.

Cardinal Says Vatican Is Ready For Peking Talks

PEKING, March 14 (NYT) — A Roman Catholic cardinal in charge of the Vatican's relations with non-Christian countries said yesterday that the church was ready to talk about normalizing relations with China if Peking was prepared to negotiate with Rome.

"For the moment," said Cardinal Franz Koenig, archbishop of Vienna, "China is not interested in relations with the Vatican." But the cardinal said he would not exclude talks on opening ties in the future.

Cardinal Koenig is on a 10-day trip to China at the invitation of the government. He is the second Roman Catholic prelate to visit China in the last two weeks. A visit by Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, archbishop of Marseilles, was the first by a ranking Catholic figure since the Communist revolution of 1949. There were about two million Catholics in China before the Communists came to power.

Relations between Peking and the Vatican were broken off in 1957 after the Chinese, without the consent of the pope, appointed a number of bishops in an effort to create a church free of the Vatican's control. In the last few months, however, as part of a more tolerant attitude toward religion, Peking has allowed a number of Catholic churches around the country to reopen.

Jury in Gacy Case Decides Quickly

U.S. Killer Sentenced to Electric Chair

By Nathaniel Sheppard

ICAGO, March 14 (NYT) — Gacy was sentenced yesterday e in the electric chair for the lers of 33 boys and young men. e jury of seven men and five en reached its decision on the ence after two hours and 15 ites. The panel deliberated less two hours Wednesday before ing Gacy guilty of murdering 33 victims. He was also convict- of deviant sexual assault against of them.

he 37-year-old building contrac- showed no emotion when the ence was read, but there were ers, sighs and applause in the ion of the courtroom where relas of the victims were seated. ge Louis Garippo set Gacy's ex- tion date for June 2, pending the omatic appeal required by state Earlier yesterday, Judge Garippo cted defense motions to omit death penalty from the jury's siderations and to disqualify the Sam Amirante, the chief de- se attorney, questioned the ed with which the guilty verdict s reached in a trial including 28 s of testimony.

The jury was predisposed to its come

verdict," Mr. Amirante said, "and I find it hard to believe that they could have gone through all of the evidence in such a short time. I feel their minds may also be made up on the death penalty."

After denying the defense motions, Judge Garippo summoned Gacy to the bench and explained the different provisions of the law under which he could be sentenced. "Do you understand?" he asked.

"Whatever you say is fine," Gacy replied softly.

"Whatever I say is not fine," said the judge, again explaining the provisions of law.

Signatures

Gacy later agreed to be sentenced on the basis of the 12 murders he committed after July 1, 1977, when the state's current death statute was enacted. The jury was then called to hear final arguments by defense and prosecution attorneys.

"Each of you must put your signature on the verdict," Robert Motta, a defense attorney, told the jury. "And when you do so, you are pulling the switch. This thirst for blood is insane, and I ask you to stop it. I ask you to let Gacy live in a 6-by-10 cell for the rest of his life."

Prosecutor Robert Egan countered by saying that Gacy "has killed more people than anybody except in wartime. By his actions he has earned the death penalty."

In his final arguments, Mr. Amirante asked the jurors: "How can we condemn someone for killing, then turn right around and kill someone ourselves?" He said that Gacy, despite all he had done, "is still a human being."

William Kunkle, the chief prosecuting attorney, challenged the assertion that the jurors would be copying Gacy's actions by imposing the death sentence. "That's absurd," Mr. Kunkle said. "He is not an innocent, helpless youth and we're not asking you to torture him. Who do you think his next victim will be if he gets sent to prison — an inmate, a boy inmate, a guard?

"As a citizen, I don't want to pay this guy's rent for the rest of his life," Mr. Kunkle said. "If this is not an appropriate case for the death penalty, then there is no death penalty in Illinois."

Gacy becomes the 22d person on the state's death row. There have been no executions in Illinois since 1962.

Istanbul Police Storm Factory; 120 Are Arrested

ISTANBUL, March 14 (AP) — About 120 persons were taken into custody yesterday after security forces stormed into a textile factory here and ended a 42-day occupation by radical workers, police sources said today.

A task force of policemen and soldiers, bolstered by armored vehicles, had previously rounded up an estimated 1,500 workers who had occupied the Mensucat Santral plant to protest the dismissal of coworkers.

The occupation occurred amid increased labor unrest, instigated by leftist unions. In the worst disturbances, at least half a dozen persons were killed in pitched battles between security forces and workers at a state-owned factory in Izmir last month.

The troubles in Izmir prompted the imposition of martial law and a purge of leftist militants allegedly installed in a string of state enterprises in the region.

Meanwhile, 11,000 workers of Istanbul's municipal government today announced they would discontinue a two-day-old wildcat strike after Mayor Aytekin Kotil promised that their February salaries would be immediately paid.

errorists Claim uerto Rico Raid

As that t curtai ontaAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March f suc AP) — Terrorists advocating in- Eaendence for Puerto Rico yester- claimed responsibility for the nesday ambush of three U.S. Soory men driving to the University fghar uerto Rico to teach ROTC iermaes. The Army said a man fired ieferr automatic weapon at the un- eetinked car; none of the passengers hanc hit, but one was lightly grazed ast Clying glasss, the FBI said.

r. he group, known as the Machet- Luis (machete wielders), which said poned ad carried out the attack, was Germ of three that claimed responsi- ministry for the ambush of a U.S. ernmey bus Dec. 3 in which two West ors were killed and 10 injured. Hana statement mailed to a San Juan Pragu newspaper said the Macheteros re- Fard the U.S. commonwealth as an ilon upied colony and said. "No the Yankee soldier must feel safe step- of thig on our soil."

General Strike Fails; Liberians Arrest 78

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 14 (Reuters) — The Liberian government has arrested 78 persons, including an assistant minister of education and a Finance Ministry official, after a call by the opposition for a general strike, Justice Minister Joseph Chesson said today.

The Progressive People's Party called last Friday for a national strike to bring down the government of President William Tolbert, but the strike call found virtually no support. Party leader Gabriel Matthews was arrested on Sunday and charged with treason and sedition.

Cardinal Says Vatican Is Ready For Peking Talks

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"For the moment," said Cardinal Franz Koenig, archbishop of Vienna, "China is not interested in relations with the Vatican." But the cardinal said he would not exclude talks on opening ties in the future.

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INTERNATIONAL
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The EEC Battle of the Budget

Britain and France are headed for a major confrontation at the end of the month over the outsized British contribution to the Common Market budget. Since the Dublin EEC summit last November, which was notable for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's strident but unsuccessful demand for "broad balance" in Britain's financial transactions with the community, the British approach has become muted though no more conciliatory. France, in contrast, has become increasingly assertive. The French are pushing for a showdown, probably in the expectation that Mrs. Thatcher will back off as she did in Dublin. If that is the French hope, it almost certainly is mistaken. But even if it is correct, the result could be equally disastrous.

Either conclusion to the EEC summit in Brussels in two weeks is likely to cause serious disruption in the community. If Mrs. Thatcher is unable to return home from Brussels with a politically acceptable reduction in Britain's budget share, which is about $2.5 billion, she seems prepared to throw the EEC into total disarray by using the mechanisms available to veto all community action that is not in London's interests. If she backs down, there will be a groundswell of public opinion — more than 50 percent of British voters already oppose membership in the community — in favor of British withdrawal.

Both possibilities should send a shudder through the West, which is already sufficiently fragmented over issues relating to Afghanistan, Iran and the Arab-Israeli dispute. All foreign policy should, of course, be self-interested, but not so narrowly that the integrity of a critically important alliance is threatened by what in fact looks more like selfishness than self-interest. The fact that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is facing an election next year is not a good enough reason to provoke a major European crisis.

It was not necessary to insist that the European Commission present its own budget formula before the Brussels meeting, thereby undercutting Britain's own proposals. Nor was it necessary to link the substantial budget question to the relatively inconsequential lamb war between Britain and France. The French have even shot down a British effort to provide cheap Channel-hopper air service between London and Paris. As the chief beneficiaries of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, which consumes 70 percent of the community's budget, the French should be willing to share just a bit more graciously in the interests of both equity and harmony.

There is surely some room for give on Mrs. Thatcher's part, especially on the terms under which Britain sells North Sea oil to EEC members. But Britain is the third poorest member of the community with virtually no growth in its economy and a January inflation rate that projects to more than 19 percent on an annual basis. France ought not be bloody minded in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Drama in Bogota

It is a measure of the bitter circumstances in which the hostages are being held in Tehran that the hostages in Bogota have so far excited relatively little popular concern. Their situation is dramatic: For more than two weeks guerrillas have been holding 20-odd hostages, including some 14 ambassadors (the U.S. ambassador among them), at the Dominican Embassy. There seems to be a universal recognition, however, that the incident in Colombia is in a certain basic and reassuring sense "normal." The terrorists are mostly of a known type, the alienated sons and daughters of the elite. Their demands are the familiar ones: for ransom, release of comrades, publicity and safe passage. And these demands are being made of the host government. That government has accepted its obligation to protect the diplomats in its charge.

In fact, however the nightmare finally ends, the Colombian government is setting something of an example of intelligent firmness. Colombia is no Nicaragua: It is a working, if imperfect, two-party democracy, and its various guerrillas have been unable to convince any important sectors of the public that they are, as they claim, in the vanguard of a struggle against oppression. The government immediately recognized the embassy takeover for what it was: A last-gasp effort to stay alive on the part of a publicity-wise organization, M-19, that the army virtually crushed a year ago. Yet the terrorists have not captured the public imagination with their latest caper. No one is paying much attention to them. Meanwhile, the hemispheric nations whose envoys are hostage are showing a measure of solidarity at once supportive of the Colombian government and useful to it in its continuing negotiations with the terrorists.

The situation is dangerous, and could end badly. The terrorists may have among them a good number of spoiled children impatient with the mushiness of a democratic society, but no one can doubt they have a capacity for calculated brutality. Yet the extra edge of alarm raised by the Tehran spectacle of a government unable to act as a government is missing in Bogota, and that is cause for a certain relief.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keeping Tabs on the Bomb

Since 1978, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has had the job of keeping bomb-grade plutonium from nonnuclear countries. The commission has acted like a thermometer, warning of U.S. exports that might spread the fever of nuclear weapons.

The main reason for giving this task to the NRC was that the State Department, the previous overseer, was tempted to compromise on nuclear proliferation — a long-term effort — to achieve more pressing, short-term diplomatic ends. But the department has lately felt too weak in this matter and wants the power back. In recent weeks, for instance, it tried to get India to renounce further nuclear explosions and to tolerate military aid to Pakistan in return for more atomic fuel shipments. India has refused and the State Department wants to plan a response without the NRC in the act.

The campaign to eliminate an independent check on nuclear exports is being led by President Carter's senior adviser on nonproliferation, Ambassador Gerard Smith. But that distinguished endorsement hardly improves the idea.

The nuclear commission was created in 1974 to separate the regulators of domestic nuclear energy from its promoters. It is well placed to exercise the same kind of independent judgment — always subject to the president's — in international affairs. The State Department, by contrast, has too many incentives to compromise. The nonproliferation effort can be an irritant in relations with other governments; many resent the monopolizing effort of the nuclear club.

When India exploded its first plutonium bomb with the aid of a Canadian research reactor and U.S. heavy water, Ottawa broke off nuclear relations with New Delhi but the State Department found it expedient to keep supplying India with nuclear fuel. The dangers were dramatized again by European sales of plutonium reprocessing technology to South Korea, Pakistan and Brazil. The first two deals were ultimately canceled, but in Congress' valid judgment, U.S. diplomats did not try hard enough to cool the nuclear fever. That is why Congress tightened export controls.

There is no persuasive case against the present division of authority. The State Department can sponsor nuclear shipments abroad. If the nuclear commission agrees, the issue is settled. If it disagrees, the president decides, with Congress the ultimate authority. The diplomacy of the day is decently served, but it is not automatically pre-eminent over a national policy that looks unusually far into the future.

A decision to return export controls to the State Department would be taken abroad as a sign that the president has retreated further from his efforts to slow the spread of The Bomb. Those efforts have sometimes succeeded and sometimes failed. But their continuation still seems desirable. Without an independent check on nuclear exports, there would be tremendous diplomatic and commercial pressures to let the stuff of terrible destruction spread.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 15, 1905

PARIS — President Castro's action in "ordering" the Appeal Court at Caracas to annul the French Cable Company's franchise and confiscate its property has been brought officially to the notice of the French government. There is every reason to believe that the government will very firmly and energetically defend the rights of French citizens in this matter. An official of the company said yesterday in Paris: "President Castro has started a suit on the flimsiest pretext: That by failing to establish direct submarine communication to New York, we have not fulfilled all the conditions stipulated in the convention granting us the concession."

Fifty Years Ago

March 15, 1930

NEW YORK — No truce between the Standard Oil Company and Royal Dutch Shell interests has existed in recent years, according to a veteran American oil authority. There has been a recrudescence of the war because Standard Oil of New York has obtained a new 51-year contract with the Soviets under which, it is alleged, it bought a million tons of Russian oil at approximately $3 per barrel, for resale in India. The authority declared that "the crux of the competition does not concern Russian oil alone, but the battle in which Sir Henri Deterding, head of Royal Dutch, is endeavoring to obtain a larger share of the oil trade in the Far East."



'You Realize, of Course, That as Soon as I Release You, That Mob Is Going to Tear You to Pieces.'

Marchais Case Rattles the Skeletons

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The unanswered questions about the wartime career of Communist Party leader Georges Marchais — and the party's furious counterattack on the questioners — reveals a good deal about the closed, totalitarian character of the French party, which was never comfortable with Eurocommunism and similar bids for more internal party democracy.

But the episode also appears to have triggered a reflex of occupational solidarity among French politicians of all parties, who have closed ranks against close scrutiny into one of their own. The French press — which has started emulating its Anglo-Saxon counterparts in demanding greater accountability from public figures — appears to be meeting a stonewall in its attempts to jolt public opinion.

Marchais, accused of covering up the extent of his cooperation as a factory worker in Germany during World War II, countered the charges by agreeing to an investigation on condition that other French politicians produce their own wartime records. It was a move designed to remind other prominent Frenchmen of the skeletons in their own closets.

Dirty Campaign

To reinforce the point, he called for an investigation into French officials' links with the Bokassa regime — a reminder of alleged diamond-taking by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing — and for public disclosure of French politicians' personal finances.

By broadening the issue to cover the French political leadership, Marchais rallied politicians to his defense.

A presidential confident, Michel Poniatowksi, called the accusations another attempted smear in what he said is shaping up as an exceptionally dirty campaign for next year's presidential election. A prominent Gaullist, defending the Communist leader as a representative of the French workers who generally played a more creditable resistance role than the middle classes, said: "The attacks on Mr. Marchais remind me of bourgeois adulteresses casting the first stone at working-class unmarried mothers."

Despite the politicians' reluctance to confront one of their own, the Marchais dossier has glaring gaps on which the French press has tried to focus public opinion.

In Marchais' version, he was deported to Nazi Germany to work in a Messerschmitt fighter factory, but after a few months he escaped to France, where he hid out, then wandered around the country until the war was over.

No Witness

Marchais has failed to produce a single convincing witness to confirm his story. Adding to the doubts revived by L'Express magazine's publication of a German document indicating Mr. Marchais stayed on in Germany, Match magazine quotes Marchais' fellow-workers as saying that they were all volunteers, not forced labor. Another witness recalls Marchais telling him during the postwar period that he was involved in black-market operations — another discreditable episode denied by Marchais, but still without supporting witnesses to account for what he was doing during the disputed years.

After a fruitless initial attempt to challenge the authenticity of L'Express' document, Marchais has shifted his defense to polemics and implied threats to reveal what he knows about other politicians if he is hounded.

The tactic seems to be working. Few French politicians want to start a process of denunciation. France has shown that it wants to avoid raking over the wartime past. When L'Express last year located Louis Darquier de Pellepoix — a Vichy official who oversaw the deportation of French Jews — the story was a nine-day wonder.

The politicians' solidarity with Marchais contains other elements, too. The most obvious is that the Communist leader is, in effect, an unacknowledged political ally of Giscard d'Estaing. As long as the pro-Moscow Marchais heads the party, the Communists are unable to forge an alliance with the Socialists — and France runs no risk of seeing a credible leftist challenge to the government.

The Marchais case is therefore liable to be closed without bringing to light the real objective of L'Express disclosure.

The real question behind Marchais' inconsistences is why the disciplined Communist Party accepts a leader who appears to have engaged in a cover-up about his own past. Although the murky episodes date from before he joined the party, there is enough doubt about Marchais to prompt French commentators to speculate that he may have been vulnerable to pressure by Moscow because he cannot account for all his past.

A recent book entitled "The Impossible Biography of Georges Marchais" explores the problem. The author concludes that Communist hagiography of its leadership, even in a democracy like France, makes it impossible for a leader to admit to having had feet of clay, even as a young man.

The real answer appears to be sociological. In recent years, the French Communist Party has fallen increasingly under the control of apparatchiks, like Marchais, who owe their careers to Moscow (and now to Marchais). Many nationalistic Frenchmen and intellectuals — the kind of communists who distinguished themselves in the resistance — have left the party, so there is no one of stature in the party to challenge Marchais' record.

Meanwhile, the Marchais episode is another reminder that, in journalism, scandal cannot substitute for investigative reporting, an activity in which the French press is just starting to invest resources.

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Gifts and the French Press

French public opinion is as cynical about journalists as about politicians.

During President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's trip to the Middle East last week, French journalists — including many who are reporting on the Canard Enchaine's accusations that alleged gift-taking by Giscard d'Estaing and his relatives may have influenced French policy toward Bokassa — accepted valuable presents themselves.

In Abu Dhabi, men in the 138-strong presidential press party got wristwatches (Omegas, Rolexes and Seikos); women, gold cigarette lighters (Du Pont) engraved with the emir's crest. As the gifts were handed over, the recipients' names were checked off on a list — not by an Arab official — but by a Frenchman who handled press logistics for the presidential press association. One watch was appraised at $1,000 in Paris.

At least one reporter, Philippe Simonnot of Jeune Afrique, has donated his watch to charity. Simonnot reported this week that, at the risk of appearing preachy, he wanted to publicize the donation. He said, "It must be made clear to the princes who rule us that they could never silence us by saying, 'You journalists take presents, too.' "

—J.F.

Some Hope for the Hostages

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In Iran these days, the United States seems helpless and the plight of the hostages almost hopeless, but that is not exactly the way it is. Some progress is being made behind the headlines by the moderates in the struggle for power in Tehran — not much but some — so when President Carter, Secretary of State Vance and Secretary-General Waldheim of the United Nations asked once more for patience they have reasons for doing so and are entitled to be heard.

The difficulty is that they cannot always explain publicly what they are facing and what they are doing, without making things even worse than they are. For example, the Carter administration has blamed the collapse of the UN delegation's mission to Iran on the failure of the Iranian government to keep its promises, and on its inability to govern.

This is true, but it needs no pronouncement from the White House, for it condemns President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who, for all their ambiguous pronouncements, may be the main hope for a resolution of the crisis.

Sometimes the conflicts between nations have to reach the point of desperation before common sense has a chance to be considered, and we may have reached that point now in Tehran. It is interesting, for example, that the members of the UN commission, who have just returned from a most frustrating and even humiliating mission, are still more hopeful than anybody else that the hostages will be released and probably sooner than most others expect.

Provided, they insist, that we give the contending political forces in Tehran more time to consider the probable disastrous consequences of their divisions, and particularly that we wait for the results in the next few days of the Iranian elections, which are likely to increase the support and authority of Bani-Sadr.

The Carter administration agrees that this is a time for waiting and for leaving bad enough alone, but there are others here in Washington who have run out of patience and want the president to put new economic pressures on Iran right now and even to consider new forms of political and military threats. This would be quite a dicey gamble.

It would be a mistake to assume that the Carter administration has not considered these more dramatic options, or that it has rejected them if patient negotiation fails. The Carter administration has a catalog of economic and financial pressures it can impose on the Iranian government, but it has held back.

It has not forced Iranian students and diplomats out of this country since the capture of the U.S. embassy in Tehran. In fact, it has permitted thousands of Iranians to enter the United States in the last few months, probably because one department of the government here in Washington does not know what another department is doing, which is not an entirely new dilemma.

The Carter administration has even considered and rejected, at least for the present, the proposals of George Kennan, the senior foreign service officer and philosopher of U.S.-Soviet relations, who defined the strategy of containing the expansion of Soviet power.

War Declaration

Kennan's view was that the invasion of the U.S. embassy in Tehran and the capture of its officials was not only a violation of international law but, failing negotiations for their release, a declaration of war against the United States.

Kennan's view was that the president and the Congress should recognize that state of war, and under the emergency constitutional rules of the nation, shut down the Iranian embassy in Washington, round up all Iranian citizens in this country, and then negotiate for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

This might have worked shortly after the capture of the embassy, but when it was considered — and it was considered vaguely and tardily by the Carter administration — it was rejected on the ground that a declaration or acceptance of war would probably mean to most Americans war to the end, which the president probably would not be able to control.

So Carter is now waiting to see what happens in Tehran, and hoping for the success of Bani-Sadr in the Iranian elections of the next few days. He has been trying to reach out to Ayatollah Khomeini, through various private, political and religious emissaries, and urging him to consider that Washington and Tehran are not enemies, but have a common purpose in defending their states and philosophies against the Soviet Union.

There is an element of tragedy in all this. All the central characters in this drama feel trapped. Khomeini is old and sick, and is being manipulated by anonymous aides whose names nobody knows. He gives only those orders to those militants in the U.S. embassy he knows they will accept.

Nobody knows who can command the militant mob around the embassy — the religious fanatics or the political leaders of the Communist Tudeh Party. The problem is to get control into the hands of Bani-Sadr and even Ghotbzadeh, who have clearly come to the conclusion that the release of the hostages is essential to the security of their country.

Washington keeps hoping that Tehran will finally understand that the things that unite them are more important than the things that divide them, and that the threat to Iran is not Jimmy Carter or the dying shah of Iran in Panama, but the threat of the Soviet Union to the north.

Accordingly, Washington is not all that worried about the collapse of the UN mission to Iran. It thinks that, with a lot of patience and a little bit of luck, the hostages will finally be released.

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A Visit From a Klansman

The author, who requested anonymity, lives in Manhattan. She wrote this article for The New York Ti

NEW YORK — My husband's childhood friend, a Ku Klux Klansman, is coming to stay. At heart he's a real sweet guy," my Tennessee-born husband says, "and it's just for a day or two."

The Klansman is coming to town for business, something to do with the firearms store he owns. "He doesn't know anyone else in the city," my husband says. "He can't afford hotels. I have to let him stay."

Quite a few of my husband's childhood buddies grew up to be rich and dangerous, and I've always relished the stories he tells me about them. I grew up in New York, and my old friends are now nice professionals. My husband's friends — especially those who have become high-carrying Klansmen — sound infinitely more *exotic* than my own. It seems also seem a regional phenomenon, to be experienced in their native towns, not in my cramped Manhattan apartment.

All the same, my husband has an equal claim to this apartment, and I don't see how I can refuse. I have decided I will behave well when he comes. I will feed him steak and eggs and potatoes, buy a bottle of Wild Turkey, make him feel at home. I will treat it as an anthropological expedition.

Explosion

"Gawddamn, Lyle," the Klansman explodes as my husband walks in the door. "Why didn't you make me leave my gun at home? Man's not safe in the city with no firearms." It strikes me the other way around. The city is not safe with this man in it. He's a huge monster, weighing close to 300 pounds. His beard starts, werewolf-like, right under his eyes, at some point tangling with his long hair. His head looks like his head and shoulders are stuck in a black hood. His hair begin on his knuckles and continue the way up his arms, and on the fingers he wears thick silver rings that, he admits, can serve as brass knuckles "when you want to get rough." If it weren't for the cap with the KKK emblem on it, you'd think a Hell's Angel had just ridden up.

Pouring himself a glass of bourbon, he turns to my husband: "You know that skunk Terry who used to live near your daddy? I got word he's of *two-thirds nigger parentage*." I watch for some reaction from my husband but there isn't any. The Klansman plows on. "Mac told me. But he's half-nigger himself, and he admits it."

Settling into a rocking chair, he yanks off his cowboy boots to reveal a flat, black ankle holster that rests on the floor. In it there is a T-shaped double-blade knife. When he grasps the handle, the blade juts out between his middle fingers. "You take a knife like this," he says, "and you can get it away from you. And when he reaches for it, you just start bringing right through his hand and strokes his left arm with the knife and the hairs fly. "That's how you check if it's sharp enough." He tries it on others too, he says, lifting his leather jacket to point to a knife waiting in an inside pocket and another tucked in a hip-holster.

What the Klansman says next comes a blur — "nigger" this and "Jew" that — but like in the cartoons, his words seem to float over his head in clouds of hatred and violence. I can see them filling the room. Is it moral to house and feed a man who has "Resettle Arab Refugees In Their African Homeland" stickers in his suitcase? I feel unclean. I should stand up, talk back, but I am too frightened.

In the Kitchen

I corner my husband in the kitchen. "How can you be friendly with this man?"

He hisses back: "He's no more racist than your rich Westchester friends who live in terror that the train may break down at 125th Street."

The Klansman steps up behind us, smiling. "Well, Ol' Lyle sure has hisself a pretty New York City wife for a wife." He pats my back with his paw. "I was afraid you'd never come between me and my friends here, but you're all right."

I am not all right. I cannot pack a bag and announce I have to go "take care of a sick cousin" so my husband is relieved. He does not have to worry anymore that I will spring to my soapbox and denounce the Klansman out. I cannot tell whether my husband is admirable in his loyalty and understanding or despicable in his lack of curiosity and refusal to argue.

I return to the apartment hours after the Klansman has left. I can still smell him here — his musky deodorant and cheap bourbon — and it makes me feel violated. I loathe the fact that he exposed my home, my sanctuary, to his hate.

And, I guess, I'm not crazy myself for countering his hate with my own.

هكذا من الاصل

...s Solidarity With U.S.

...rauss Meets With Carter, ...sails European Policies

By Graham Hovey

...SHINGTON, March 14 — Franz Josef Strauss, the ... for chancellor of the ... Union parties in West ...any's October elections, criti... Western European govern... yesterday for not assuming ... al joint responsibility" with ... United States for checking Sovi... ansionism.

Strauss' remarks were co... in a speech he had prepared ... National Press Club luncheon ...shington but was unable to ... because the White House ...ily advanced an appointment ... with President Carter.

...burly, 64-year-old premier of ... a controversial figure in ... German politics for 30 years, ...ported by associates to be ... joined at having to cancel the ... Club speech, his only major ... appearance in Washington.

...visit had been awaited by ad... ...ration officials and the press ... more than usual interest be... it followed by only eight days ...hite House visit of his oppo... Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, ...date of the Social Democratic ...ree Democratic parties.

40-Minute Meeting

...White House statement issued ... his 40-minute meeting with ...arter said the president had ...sed the constancy and firm... ...of United States policy and the ...rance of allied solidarity in ...ake of the Soviet invasion of ...anistan, including the matter ...nparticipation in the 1980 ...pic Games in Moscow."

...Strauss "emphasized his sup... for the president's policies on ...these issues of common con... the statement said. Mr. ...dt to date has not supported ...Carter's call for the Olympic ...es and has stressed the neces... of preserving the detente with ...ow initiated by the Social ...ocrats in 1969."

...e statement said Mr. Carter ...Mr. Strauss had agreed on the ...rtance of detente but also stip... ...d that if it was to have mean... ...nd substance, it had to be mu... ...and reciprocal.

...his press club text, as in previ... speeches in West Germany, Mr. ...ss implied that Mr. Schmidt ... one of the European leaders ... had given only lukewarm sup... to the United States and had ...cized Washington's reaction to ...Soviet intervention.

...he Bavarian leader emphasized ...r he, too, favored "a realistic pol... of detente," but said its terms ...st not be defined or dictated ... by the Soviet rulers." It had to ...ased on an approximately equal ...ary balance and be geographi... indivisible, applying to Af...stan and Africa as well as Eu...pe, he said.

...nly if the partners in the At... alliance on both sides of the ...tic agree that it is a matter of ...ding common interests will we ... the strength to contain the ...ialism of the Soviets and to ...estabilize the balance of world politics," Mr. Strauss said.

He called Afghanistan "nothing but a preliminary objective in the Kremlin's long-term planning on its way to Communist world supremacy," and said it was necessary for Europe to be "on the side of the U.S.A. without 'if' and 'but,' in full, true solidarity."

In his only implied criticism of the United States, Mr. Strauss said Washington should not treat Western Europe as a second-class partner and that consultation with the European allies should be early and comprehensive in any developing crisis.

"This implies, in turn," he said, "that the European partners are ready to take global joint responsibility instead of passing the part of the policeman of the world to America and watching the action from the box seat of world history with good advice and sharp criticism."

In another passage, apparently aimed at France and West Germany, Mr. Strauss said the application of Western strategy "cannot mean that America is responsible for deterrence and defense whereas Western Europe is responsible for detente and, for the time being, takes economic advantage of this distribution of labor.

"Europe cannot expect America to take any risk in Europe's favor while Europe itself shirks political joint responsibility and, at the same time, does not miss any opportunity to jostle and offend its most important ally," he said.

Mr. Strauss, the head of the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union, was accompanied to Washington by Walther Kiep of the Christian Democratic Union, who serves as his foreign affairs adviser as well as finance minister in the state of Lower Saxony.



Associated Press

Posters with slogans for next week's national referendum on nuclear power displayed in front of the Barseback nuclear power plant near Malmo, southern Sweden. The posters read: "Ticket 1, Energy for Sweden." "Ticket 2, Dismantle — But With Common Sense." "Ticket 3, Nuclear Power is dangerous! An accident may kill thousands. Tens of thousands may die from radiation, cancer. Vote No."

Sweden Closes Leaking Reactor Before Nuclear Referendum

STOCKHOLM, March 14 (UPI) — With nine days to go before a crucial nationwide referendum on nuclear energy, one of Sweden's six nuclear power stations has been closed for a week because of a leak in a steam generator.

The heavy-water reactor, Ringhals 2, on the west coast some 37 miles from Goteborg, was closed because of a 500-gallon water leak from a steam generator, the third such leak since 1977. A spokesman for Vattenfall, the state power board that owns the plant, said there was no danger of radioactive leakage.

The shutdown comes just ahead of the March 23 referendum on whether to expand the nation's nuclear energy program or phase out its on-line reactors and abandon six others under construction at huge cost to the nation. The nonbinding referendum, which has provoked a bitter and heavily political debate, was initiated as a result of the March, 1979, accident at the nuclear plant in Harrisburg, Pa.

Explosive Uses Ruled Out

Carter Awaits India's Plans for Uranium

WASHINGTON, March 14 (NYT) — The Carter administration has delayed action on sending enriched uranium to India pending a response from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to recent U.S. proposals for ensuring that the fuel would not be diverted to the production of nuclear explosive devices, State Department officials said yesterday.

The issue of whether the United States lives up to a 15-year-old commitment to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear power plant has become a major problem for the two governments. It has been aggravated on two counts.

First, Mrs. Gandhi insists that India has the right to conduct nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, as she claims it did in 1974 when it detonated an underground device. The United States, seeking to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, sees no distinction between a peaceful explosion and a military test.

Aid to Pakistan Barred

Second, the United States, because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, has indicated that it would ask Congress to provide economic and perhaps military assistance to Pakistan despite its nuclear program that the United States believes is geared toward producing nuclear explosive devices.

Under current law, Pakistan is barred from aid because of the nuclear program, but the administration wants the law waived because of a perceived Soviet threat.

Under the nuclear agreement with India, the United States is committed to providing Tarapur with about 20 tons of enriched uranium a year for another 15 years. The United States already has held up two years worth of shipments, some 40 tons.

Under the law affecting India, the executive branch of government decides whether to recommend to the Nuclear Regulatory Agency that the licenses for the shipment of the enriched uranium be permitted.

If the five-member agency agrees with a recommendation to permit the shipment, no further action is necessary.

But if the agency votes against such a shipment, President Carter can overrule the agency and permit the transaction. Congress would have 60 days to veto the president's action.

From a political viewpoint, officials said, the administration would like to send the fuel to India rather than find itself in a major quarrel with the new government of Mrs. Gandhi.

Officials stressed that the decision on whether to send the fuel did not hinge on India's promising not to conduct another explosion, but rather on India's providing assurances on the use of the American fuel and American-built facilities at Tarapur.

India produced its 1974 explosion by diverting a research reactor supplied by Canada and heavy water (generally water enriched in deuterium) exported by the United States, both intended for peaceful purposes.

The issue has been further complicated by a new law, known as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, which went into effect last Monday. That law would bar the export of enriched uranium to countries such as India that neither sign the nonproliferation treaty nor open up their nuclear plants to outside inspection.

The State Department said, however, that this law does not apply to India's pending applications for the 40 tons of uranium, because applications for the fuel were received within the grace period provided by the law.

British, Undaunted by Hard Times, To Present High-Priced Car in U.S.

SAN DIEGO, March 14 (LAT) — With car sales sagging, inflation soaring, and gasoline prices rising, the British state-owned auto firm BL Ltd. had decided that the time was right to introduce a new high-priced sedan into the American car market.

It is the same firm that has lost sales to other car markers for in the last decade, largely because its products were out of step with the demands of consumers.

The new Rover, a four-door sedan with everything but a sun roof as standard equipment, may not appeal to the car buyer shopping for a bargain, but BL executives are convinced that college-educated males making more than $35,000 a year may be interested.

Mike Dale, director of U.S. sales and marketing, said that the company is not going out for the mass market. First-year sales of the new Rover with a V-8 engine are projected at only 2,500. The car, which will go on sale next month for around $16,000, is aimed at the 40,000-car-a-year U.S. specialty market, against such established competitors as BMW, Saab, Audi and Volvo.

"Specialty cars are not bought by the normal logic used to buy basic transportation," Mr. Dale said. "We buy them because we want them."

Surinam Military, President Said to Agree on Cabinet

AMSTERDAM, March 14 (AP) — Surinam's president, Johan Ferrier, and the country's Military Council have reached agreement on the formation of a new Cabinet following the coup by rebel army sergeants Feb. 25, Dutch newspapers reported today.

It is expected that the new premier will be Henk Chin a Sen, a doctor described as a neutral figure and a capable administrator. He has little political experience but was active ten years ago in the nationalist party PNR of Eddy Bruma, one of the men called on by the Military Council to draft a list of prospective Cabinet ministers.

The Dutch newspapers said that the names of the new ministers, to replace the deposed government of Premier Henck Arron, have not been released. But it is understood that a Lt. van Rey would head the Defense Ministry, which would have control over the police force.

It is not yet clear what further role the Military Council would play in the new government, although it is believed that council members would get two Cabinet posts.

Taiwan Sends Team To Buy U.S. Goods

TAIPEI, March 14 (UPI) — A team of 53 Taiwanese officials left for the United States today to buy $1.9 billion worth of products in an effort to ease the trade imbalance between the two countries.

The delegation, led by H.K. Shao, the director of foreign trade, will tour 22 states in two months to buy $1.4 billion in industrial equipment and $500 million in farm products.

Obituaries

Manlio Brosio, 83, of Italy, Former Head of NATO

TURIN, March 14 (AP) — Manlio Brosio, 82, an Italian diplomat and politician who was secretary-general of NATO between 1964 and 1971, died today at his home in Turin. He had been confined to bed with a unspecified illness for the last few months.

From 1947 to 1964, he was successively, Italy's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and France. A lawyer, his career included appointments in the post-war Cabinet as deputy premier and minister of war.

While serving as NATO secretary-general, Mr. Brosio conducted negotiations with Paris after France withdrew from the NATO defense program in 1964. He also negotiated the transfer of NATO's civil and military headquarters to Belgium and presided over initial contacts for East-West rapprochement.

He resigned the NATO post on Oct. 1, 1971, to allow a rotation of the position among the 15 member nations.

Alexander A. Zimin

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT) — Alexander A. Zimin, 60, a prominent specialist on medieval Russia, died in Moscow last week, according to word received by historians in the United States.

Professor Zimin, who was associated with the Institute of History in Moscow, was regarded by his American colleagues as one of the outstanding Soviet authorities on the period of Czar Ivan the Terrible, who reigned in the 16th century.

Jay Anson

NEW YORK, March 14 (NYT) — Jay Anson, 58, whose book about supernatural occurrences in a Long Island home, "The Amityville Horror," was a best seller and was made into a film, died yesterday after heart surgery at Stanford University Hospital in Palo Alto, Calif.

Mr. Anson had been working in California, completing the screenplay of his second book, "666," another account of psychic phenomena.

In March, 1976, Mr. Anson was introduced to George and Kathleen Lutz. The Lutzes had lived for 28 days in a house in Amityville, L.I., where 13 months earlier, a 24-year-old man, who later said he had been following the instructions of "voices," had shot and killed his parents, two brothers and two sisters.

During the Lutzes' stay in the house, doors were reportedly torn off their hinges and, despite the winter, a roomful of flies was said to have been found. Also, a room painted blood-red and not in the blueprints, was said to have been found in the basement. Mrs. Lutz said she had been gripped by invisible hands. Mr. Lutz said he had heard a band playing, had rushed out of the living room to find it, had not and had returned to the living room to find that the rug had been rolled up and the furniture moved.

Mr. Anson had a journalistic background, having been a copy boy and a reporter for The New York Journal-American. After military service in World War II, he worked in advertising and publicity.

Paul J.G. Keating

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 14 (Reuters) — Paul J.G. Keating, 55, Ireland's ambassador to the United Nations, died last night at his home in Manhattan, a spokesman for the Irish mission said today.

Zambians Flogged

SAKA, Zambia, March 14 — A total of 214 Zambian owners were flogged last year ...harging on essential com...ies, Minister of Commerce ...Industry Remy Chisupa told ...ational Assembly today. He ...03 others were imprisoned for ...oiting the common man."

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- 28 years old; education at the Sorbonne and Oxford, doctorate in biomedical research policy; master's degree in biochemistry and master's degree in English; fluent English and Spanish, fair Russian and studying Japanese; looking for a job in pharmaceutical industry (International development or General Services or Research) in France or abroad. *Ref.: 29 Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- To find the proper information is a vital thing. To manage the information is to be responsible. To be able to share information is to be efficient. I have a very diversified experience on a national and international level. Fully mature, I have very good health. I am mainly a highly qualified generalist (Sciences, Human sciences). I am more interested in a type of situation than in a type of product or activity. *Ref.: 30 Paris Cadres I/JCB.*

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Snepp Ruling Has U.S. Publishers Worried About the Right to Write

By Richard Eder

NEW YORK (NYT) — The recent Supreme Court decision curtailing the right of former government employees to write about their experiences has left publishers and constitutional lawyers seriously disturbed: it has left Frank Snepp both gagged and broke.

When the court decided three weeks ago that Snepp had violated his contract with the Central Intelligence Agency, his former employer, by publishing his account of the last days of the U.S. presence in Vietnam without clearing it with the agency, it applied a punishment not out of law but of equity jurisprudence; and left him tied up with an injunction, as well.

The court did not grant Snepp's request to be heard in appeal. Instead, it issued an opinion confirming, in effect, a federal district court judgment against him two years ago.

Position of Trust

It permanently enjoined him from circulating any of his writing arising from his years in the CIA, unless it was first cleared by the agency. It went on to punish his failure to clear his book, "Decent Interval," with something considerably beyond the normal legal remedy for a breach of contract. Such a remedy, as recommended by the intermediate Circuit Court of Appeals, would have been an order for a new lower-court trial to determine damages.

Instead, and without hearing arguments either from Snepp or the government, the Supreme Court applied a punishment based on equity jurisprudence. More than simply breaching a contract, it held, Snepp had breached a position of trust, even though classified material was not held to be at stake. Therefore, he must pay to the government not a specific sum to be determined, but all present and future profits from "Decent Interval."

The government's prosecution of Snepp was taken against a background of numerous other books that former agents have published or are seeking to publish. It sought to enforce the CIA's widespread right of clearance on all material, classified or not. It cited as specific justification the contract that all its agents must sign; more generally, it argued that an intelligence agency must be sole judge of whether material would be damaging.

A minority of the court — Justices John Stevens, Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan Jr. — supported the defense argument that the contract could not reasonably cover more than classified material and that to extend it further might be a violation of the First Amendment.

The majority, however, said that Snepp's failure to get clearance was the kind of action that could cause the United States "irreparable harm and loss" and was in violation of his contract. It ordered the trust remedy on the grounds that a new trial for specific damages could risk exposure of confidential government affairs, even though the government had accepted the less sweeping circuit-court trial order.

Many Questions

For publishers, the court decision raises serious questions about the freedom to write and publish, enunciating, as it does, a concept of breach of trust that could theoretically bind all kinds of former public employees who wanted to write about their experiences. For lawyers, apart from these First Amendment issues, it raises questions about the temper and procedures of the present Supreme Court. For Snepp, the concern is more urgent.



AP

Frank Snepp

The $120,000 that he has earned from his book is tied up in an escrow account at a local bank. Barring an unlikely decision by the court to rehear the case, it must be paid to the government. Snepp has been writing steadily for the past two years and has virtually completed two other manuscripts: a novel about the CIA and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and an account of his legal difficulties.

His publisher, Random House, has lent him $12,000 for living expenses, in expectation of being shown the manuscripts. These were lying on the table in a borrowed apartment when Snepp was in New York recently, but he cannot let Random House even see them, let alone publish them. The injunction requires him to let the CIA see them first and make whatever deletions it decides upon. Thus, Snepp cannot convert his debt into the advance that his publisher would provide if it could look at the manuscripts.

Fears Major Cuts

"I'm absolutely impoverished," said the author, who was the CIA's principal analyst and briefer in Saigon before the evacuation at the end of the Vietnam war. "I've spent the last two years writing; I couldn't go out and get a job because I was going to pay back Random House with the advances on the new books. Now the novel is ready and I can't even submit it. This must be the first novel in American history that is enjoinable in advance."

Snepp intends to submit his novel to the CIA review apparatus in the next week or two. Because of the vigor with which the government moved against his first book — it details the haste with which U.S. officials evacuated Saigon — he doubts that it will be cleared without major deletions.

To the publishing world, the implications of the Supreme Court opinion are highly disturbing. The Freedom to Read Committee of the Association of American Publishers is expected to consider the matter when it meets later this month. It will have before it a lengthy memorandum by the association's general counsel, Henry Kaufman.

"The entire opinion, from beginning to end, including several absolutely incredible footnotes, is an unadulterated disaster," Kaufman wrote. He pointed out, among other things, that the opinion, and its use of the equity concept of "trust," could be used to penalize the writings of any former government employee deemed to have violated confidences.

"Furthermore," he said in an interview, "the notion of the constructive trust could allow the government to get money from the publishers, as well." In the Snepp case, the government did not ask for Random House's profits, but it could have, in theory.

'Censorship System'

Alan Dershowitz, a Harvard Law School professor who specializes in First Amendment cases and who assisted in Snepp's defense, noted that the implications could go further. "Take Deep Throat, in the Woodward-Bernstein book," he said. "If he turns out to be an official under fiduciary obligation, which surely he was, then the authors and The Washington Post could be sued for their profits."

At Random House, its president, Robert Bernstein, called the situation "very serious and very sad." He said: "They have set up a censorship system. There are no rules of any kind. They have said that an organization that is criticized can censor its critic."

Among constitutional lawyers, the opinion by the court is causing a considerable stir.

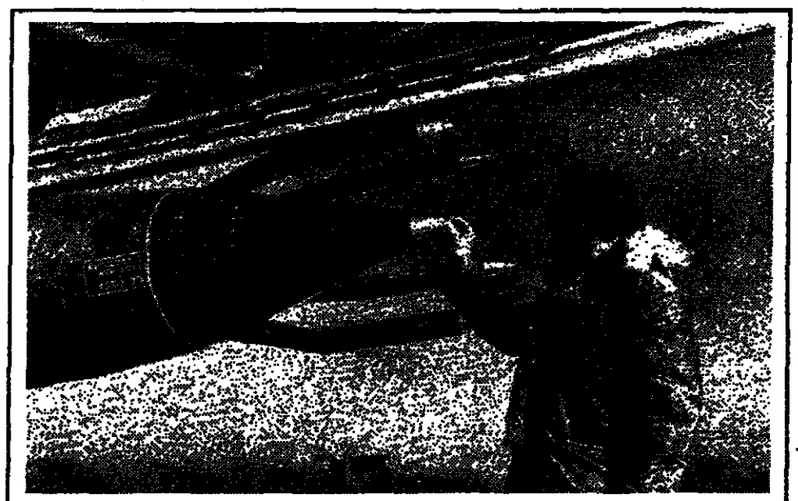
"I am appalled," Prof. Thomas Emerson of Yale said. "I look at it as a continuation of what they have been doing in other cases, but moving beyond them. They have been treating this as if it were a private contract. If one thing is clear, it is that for a government to impose that kind of blanket inhibition on its employees is a kind of action that is simply not governed by normal contract rules. It raises First Amendment rules about the right of an employee, and the right of the public, to obtain information and the right of the press to publish it."

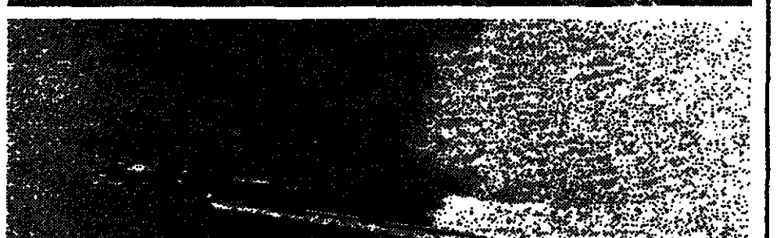
Dershowitz and other lawyers expressed concern not merely at the substantive results of the decision, but at the procedures used. Reflecting the dissent submitted by Justices Stevens, Marshall and Brennan, they noted that the court had decided grave constitutional matters without hearing arguments from the two sides; by simply deciding the question upon submission of the writ of certiorari, or the records of the lower court in the case.

Noting that the government had asked for less than the court awarded, Dershowitz said:

"It's the greatest example of overreaching and lack of judicial restraint in our memory. None of us can think of any other example where the government asked for a remedy and the court gave so much more. There was one example, in an antitrust suit, but then there was full argument by both sides."

Both publishers and lawyers expressed hope that Congress might be persuaded to limit the theoretical effects of the ruling. Two pending pieces of legislation — a unified crime bill and a CIA charter — were mentioned as areas where limiting language might be adopted.





United Press International

NATO ANTI-TANK ROCKET — Five experimental, electronic arming fuses bristle from a multiple-launch rocket system that is being developed for NATO and tested in Wallops Island, Va., by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The fuses are activated by a ram air system — air rushed through the rocket tip after it is launched — to replace the conventional but more dangerous battery system. The rockets, which could be set up in pods of 12 each and launched from the backs of armored vehicles or trucks, would be used against tanks 20 miles away.

Neutron Bomb Is Suspected In South African Explosion

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — There is a nagging suspicion among scientists studying the mysterious nuclear explosion last Sept. 22 near South Africa that it was a neutron bomb.

"We have no evidence that it was a neutron bomb but the possibility has been discussed more than once," said a source close to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. "It's one of the few things that could explain why we've never found any radioactive fallout from the explosion."

Designed for use on the battlefield, a neutron bomb generates a small fireball that produces little physical destruction but a huge excess of neutrons. The neutrons are lethal to living beings in the vicinity but do not travel far and do not persist in the atmosphere the way radioactive fallout does.

A neutron bomb also would explain the low strength of the explosion seen last Sept. 22 by an orbiting Vela satellite, whose optical sensors witnessed what scientists say was an explosion with a force between two and four kilotons.

"An explosion of a neutron weapon would certainly explain the low yield of that event," said a nuclear weapons scientist from the Los Alamos (N.M.) Scientific Laboratory. "It takes a complicated design process to build a neutron bomb but I wouldn't be shocked at the idea that somebody was smart enough to test one."

The CIA has told Congress that, if the event seen in the South African skies on Sept. 22 was a nuclear explosion, then it suspects Israel or South Africa or both as the source of the event.

Weapons analysts say that they can understand why both Israel and South Africa would be interested in developing a neutron bomb, which could be an effective last-ditch battlefield defense for both countries in all-out war with their neighbors.

Insofar as anyone knows, no country has tested a neutron bomb. There was some speculation that France may have tested such a bomb two years ago at its South Pacific underground test site but the French government has not confirmed it.

Other Explosions

Another suspicion that nags scientists about the mysterious explosion is the possibility that it was not the first in the skies near South Africa. There is a distinct possibility that other nuclear explosions took place below the Cape of Good Hope before Sept. 22.

Sources point out that the Vela that picked up the fireball was out of position the night of the event. Put into orbit 10 years ago, the Vela had lost altitude with time and was circling Earth in a way that brought it over the same spots on Earth at unpredictable times.

"We were lucky the Vela picked up the fireball because if it had not been out of position it would have missed it," a source said. "There is a chance the same Vela missed other explosions before Sept. 22 when it was in the position it was supposed to be in."

A source said that whoever set off the explosion in the middle of the night on Sept. 22 could have timed it so that the Vela would miss it. The source said that the panel of scientists convened by the White House to unravel the mystery even looked into the possibility that somebody tried to fool the Vela satellite into mistaking the explosion for some other phenomenon.

"There were many light flashes Vela saw that had some of the characteristics of nuclear explosions," the source said. "The panel considered the possibility that some were deliberate flashes of laser beams to confuse the satellite but the possibility was set aside. There wasn't enough similarity between the Sept. 22 flash and the hundreds of other flashes it saw."

So much of the puzzling explosion remains a mystery that next month the White House will reconvene the panel of outside scientists that it brought together last November to investigate it. The White House thought that the panel had finished its work in January and even drafted a report that was said to summarize the panel's findings. The report has not been made public.

Soviet Production Increases Over 1979

MOSCOW, (AP) — Soviet industrial output rallied in the first two months of this year, official statistics indicate.

The Central Statistical Board reported that output rose by 6.3 percent in January and February compared with the same period last year. The first quarter of 1979 was one of the most difficult in Soviet postwar history, with production growth of only 3 percent over 1978.

Boosting the performance this year were high output levels of computers, computer parts and mineral fertilizers, the statistics showed.

Foreigners Still Kept in Their Place By Chinese

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — Not long ago an American resident of Peking invited a Chinese friend to dinner in a restaurant. To save trouble on the telephone, the Chinese volunteered to book a table in his name.

After the meal the American wanted to pay the bill. "If you pay," the waitress said with annoyance, "then we have to charge a different price. We calculated the bill for a Chinese." When the American insisted, she carefully crossed out each entry on the check and entered a price twice the original amount or more.

The incident is one of the many ways in which foreigners are systematically separated from Chinese. In some cases, like the incident in the restaurant, the foreigners are affected adversely, but in others it is the Chinese.

Ordinary persons, for example, are not allowed into the Peking Hotel, the capital's best, where a number of Western businessmen, diplomats and journalists make their headquarters while waiting for the government to assign them permanent housing. The outer entrances to the 16-story structure are guarded by soldiers and the front door is watched 24 hours a day by plainclothes policemen. Those not recognized as employees of the hotel are taken aside and questioned; they must show identification papers and register their names, so the visits may be entered in their dossiers as evidence of contact with foreigners.

Official Barred

Recently, the deputy mayor of Peking, Li Jieqiong, was invited to visit an American school in the hotel, but the plainclothes police officers would not let her in. They appeared reluctant to believe that the 74-year-old woman, who is not a member of the Chinese Communist Party, was really a ranking city official.

It is not uncommon, however, to see senior officers or ministers who arrive in chauffeur-driven limousines walk into the hotel without being questioned. They may be going to the barbershop, otherwise reserved for foreigners.

In recent months, with the great influx of tourists and businessmen, a number of Chinese and foreigners have protested the unequal treatment. Last month The Peking Daily, the party newspaper, printed a letter from a reader who complained that he and other ordinary persons were barred from handicraft shops in an area frequented by foreigners; some of the shops have unobtrusive signs, in Chinese characters, saying "for foreign guests." The reader also said he had been kept out of two shops in Temple of Heaven Park, where a clerk told him that "this place is exclusively for foreign guests."

The restrictions at the hotel also reflect a longstanding taboo: It is dangerous for Chinese to become friendly with foreigners outside of officially sanctioned meetings. There used to be regulations against it, but as the government has moved to modernize the country, an increase in contacts has become almost inescapable, with thousands of students going abroad as well as the vast numbers of tourists and businessmen coming in.

Last month, the senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, architect of the modernization program, sounded something of a warning, charging that "there are still counterrevolutionaries carrying out underground links with foreign forces." Since the phrasing was vague, almost any contact could be illicit. The police, at least, seem to see it that way.

* * *

It might have been a dance hall anywhere. The marble floor had been cleared of tables and chairs, a band had struck up a popular tune and young couples in bell-bottom slacks performed to the rhythm.

The setting was the Great Hall of the People, the monumental edifice here in the capital where the Communist Party gathers in congress and where the late Chou En-lai, then premier, feted President Richard Nixon. The hall sits across Tienanmen Square from the purplish red gate where Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, and it is just a stone's throw from the chairman's mausoleum.

Government organizations have recently been permitted to rent rooms in the awe-inspiring edifice, always guarded by green-clad soldiers, to hold dances for their employees — part of a craze for dancing that has been sweeping Peking as the government has loosened the stifling restrictions on social life that prevailed under Maoism. By Chinese standards there is a whiff of hedonism in the land.

The mania began a year ago, the first time people were allowed to engage in such bourgeois pursuits since the onset of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. At the beginning foreigners were permitted to mix with Chinese, but when the foreigners began taking Chinese women home with them afterward, the authorities feared a threat to public morals and imposed restrictions on the main disco, at the Nationalities Palace — three nights a week for foreigners, the rest for Chinese.

Limited to Co-Workers

To maintain decency, the dances for the Chinese are also supposed to be limited to personnel of the office, factory or school that is the sponsor. Men and women who do not know each other well, after all, have no business holding each other close on a dance floor, it is said.

An announcer at a dance in the Great Hall of the People sponsored by the Academy of Sciences cautioned before the music began that "rock-and-roll is forbidden." The tunes ranged polkas and tangos, but many of the couples ignored the music to try their own steps. Two men wearing sunglasses with a made-in-Hong Kong label still on one lens — the latest fad in Peking — were practicing a rock-and-roll routine in a corner until a stiff man in a gray Mao tunic stalked over and hissed at them to stop.

At a dance for Chinese at the Nationalities Palace the room was crowded with unusually tall young women. One wore a fur coat, tight pants and a clinging red sweater; another swirled around the floor with her long hair flowing free to her waist. For most others pigtails and baggy blue workers' jackets are still the required style.

Who are these tall, well-dressed dancers? A visitor inquired. "Athletes or children of high officials," a friend replied. Only senior officials' children are fed on a diet rich in milk and meat, he explained, and it shows.

Revived: Tocqueville's Political Philosophy

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS, March 14 (IHT) — Will Alexis de Tocqueville be the prophet of the 1980s?

Acclaimed during his lifetime, neglected since his death in 1859, Tocqueville, considered by many to be France's greatest liberal thinker, is suddenly back in the spotlight.

As the search for an alternative to Marxism intensifies, spurred on by denunciations of the Soviet regime, the relevance of Tocqueville's thought has been acknowledged by the recent creation of a literary prize named for him and by the appointment of a national commission for the publication of his works.

Although renowned in the United States as the author of "Democracy in America," Tocqueville has long been a man without honor in his own country. Hailed during the 1800s as one of the greatest political thinkers since Montesquieu, he faded out of public consciousness in a matter of years. By the turn of the century, his works were dismissed in France as outdated, although they remained popular in the U.S..

Today, the outdated historical analyses seem less important than the political philosophy implicit in Tocqueville's examination of liberty. His work raises a score of questions that still are at the core of political, sociological and philosophical thought.

Awareness

This new awareness of the importance of Tocqueville's thought inspired the decision to publish previously unavailable material, mainly correspondence, and establish a 25,000-franc annual *Prix Tocqueville*, which was awarded for the first time Dec. 17.

The prize is awarded by the *Fondation Tocqueville* to an author whose works, like those of Tocqueville, were brought about by "an entirely free and autonomous reflection, not fixed in any doctrine," said Francois Goguel, the President of the National Foundation for Political Science and a member of the prize-granting jury.

Be it in "Democracy in America" or in "The Old Regime and the Revolution," Tocqueville's two major works, a central theme emerges: How to conciliate democracy and liberty.

By democracy, Tocqueville meant the social equality of man rather than a form of government. By liberty, he meant personal freedom and the right to participate in political life.

In his opinion, the surge of democracy could not be stopped; one day, the condition of all men would be equal. But equality does not necessarily imply liberty — liberty can be achieved only if citizens have a taste for it. Equality can result either in "democratic liberty" or "a despotic state," depending on the will of the citizens.

In "Democracy in America," Tocqueville wrote: "I believe that the people have a natural taste for liberty. Left to themselves, they seek it, they love it, they witness with pain their separation from it. But they have for equality an ardent, insatiable, eternal, invincible passion. They want equality in liberty, and if they can't obtain it, they want it still in servitude."



Alexis de Tocqueville



Keystone

Raymond Aron

The essence of Tocqueville's thought on liberty and equality is summarized in the last sentence of the book: "The nations of our time cannot prevent the conditions of men from becoming equal; but it depends upon themselves whether the principle of equality is to lead them to servitude or freedom, to knowledge or barbarism, to prosperity or wretchedness."

Topical

This question of how to preserve liberty in a democratic society makes the works of Tocqueville topical. "Since the war," said Raymond Aron, French author, scholar, political commentator and winner of the first Prix Tocqueville, "Europe has been divided into two sorts of regimes that claim to be democratic. Some are liberal and some are despotic, so we are tempted to take up Tocqueville's prophecy again and say that it is closer to the truth than the Marxist prophecy.

"Tocqueville and Marx present two different images of society. Tocqueville's is a *petit bourgeois* society where the middle class plays a considerable part. Marx's is one of a world torn between rich and poor. I believe that in many ways today's liberal Europe resembles more closely what Tocqueville imagined than what Marx prophesied," Aron said in a recent interview.

"What we find refreshing in Tocqueville," Aron continued, "is a speculation on history centered upon social equality and political liberty, and not on class struggle or the ownership of the means of production."

Aron's name is closely linked with the Tocqueville revival. "I probably gave the first classes ever at the Sorbonne about Tocqueville," he said, "and for the past 25 years I forced French sociologists to admit that he was one of their own." Aron believes that Tocqueville's comeback owes a great deal to his "reintegration in the French university."

His devotion to Tocqueville has earned Aron the added distinction of Prime Minister Raymond Barre's appointing him president of the commission for the publication of Tocqueville's works. Aron announced he would donate his prize money to the commission.

Descendant

"The prize was awarded to Aron," said Goguel, "because in France his name comes most to mind when one thinks of the intellectual descendants of Tocqueville." Aron takes pleasure in telling of "the sort of friendship between the Count de Tocqueville and the grandson of a Jewish shopkeeper."

Today, because he foresaw to a large extent the general orientations of a democratic society, emphasized democratic institutions and favored free enterprise, Tocqueville is considered by certain intellectuals as an alternative to the Marxist doctrine.

"Tocqueville's thought evidently inspires many of those who did not ask that Marx explain the world to them," said historian Rene Remond.

Goguel is one such: "There are certain people that have the feeling that Marx's social philosophy is too narrow because it privileges the economic factor that of course plays a part, but is not the only factor to be taken into account. So we turned to Tocqueville, who could be, for Western liberal societies and pluralist democracies a sort of light opposed to Marx."

Aron explains what separates Tocqueville from Marx: "Tocqueville skipped over the century of class struggle between proletarians and industrialists, over the proletarianization of the middle class, over mass pauperization, and saw the *petit-bourgeois* society of men concerned with petty matters and indifferent to the fate of their fellowman or to world affairs. And he was right!" Aron said with an impish smile.

He added with a laugh that, "You had to be a 'scientist' like Marx to predict mass pauperization. Tocqueville, who did not encumber himself with such complications, guessed by sheer intuition what today's industrial society would look like."

Yet it is Marx, not Tocqueville, who has many followers. "No one is likely to form a party around Tocqueville because his thought is not dogmatic," said Goguel.

'Inspiration'

However Tocqueville is "an inspiration" to Western European liberal leaders, said Aron. He is believed to have a major influence on the thought of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who ends the preface to the U.S. edition of his book "French democracy" with this note: "I dedicate my idea to Alexis de Tocqueville, my brother in intention if not in talent, who never ceased to wonder why men persisted in looking to revolution for what could be obtained without violence, without hatred and tragedy, by exercise of reason and goodwill."

Aron believes that "this is the first time ever that a President of the Republic can claim to be a Tocquevillian without drawing laughter."

Tocqueville, prophet of the '80s? Historian Remond perhaps best appraised the timeliness of his thought. "It is the virtue of great works that, written at a particular point in time, they seem more topical than ever a century later. This is the case of Tocqueville's thought. We find in it the reflection of our problems and the mirror of our experiences."

...ibitions

...tedelijk Pays Homage to Willink

...y Jules B. Farber

...TERDAM, March 14 (IHT) — A retrospective timed for ...birthday of Carel Willink, ...d old man of Dutch art, is ...in Amsterdam's Stedelijk ...through April 6. Hung in ...e are 43 large canvases con...g on Willink's oeuvre dat...k to 1926, when the artist ...d his early 20s abstract ex...ation to develop his own ...y realism.

...through April 6, the GIN (Spiegelgracht 8) focuses on ...t's constructivist and cubist ...starting around 1920, when ...ated in the "November-...in Berlin and was strongly ...ll by Klee, Kandinsky and ...

...his years and major sur... months ago, he is surpris...utiful and energetic. He ...three steep flights to the ...t where he has lived for 46 ...th less panting than many ...age. Blue eyes sparkle from ...chiseled face, topped by a ...white hair. He dresses in ...shirts, velour jackets and ...Though hearing is gone in ...ear, he is tuned in to every...body around him.

...the help of Sylvia, 35, his ...wife and also a painter, Wil...k on the task of choosing ...ing and describing the ...ained by museums and col...He supervised the catalog ...ayed its delivery by repeat...ating color proofs as untrue ...riginals.

...k himself has kept few of ...rings from about 300 of the ...decades. In his late-19th-...corner house on a canal ...from the Rijksmuseum, only ...is works hang amid Dutch ...glish antique furniture.

Backdrop

...living room has oversized ...s with a sweeping view of ...n-of-the-century quarter that ...spired him. Dutchmen call ...houses "Willink huizen," ...used them so often as back...for cityscapes with deserted ...sprinkled with lost, search...ils.

...ink's "building" of composi... — whether portraits, strange ...(only exteriors — "interiors ...be too bourgeois"), urban ...s, animals or landscapes — ...s his early architectural studies, ...is work is characterized by a ...ed, *mysterious atmosphere in* ...everything seems tangible yet ...f reach. For Willink there is ...one medium: oil. "I need the ...and feel of paint and canvas. I ...made lithographs or etchings, ...watercolors in Berlin but that ...bout 60 years ago.

...refer to be called an imagi...or fantastic realist. I paint ...as I see them, though art his...interpret my houses, empty ...and antique statuary as sym...g pessimism and despair. I ...consciously seek symbols or ...at they call attributes."

...nk set out to perfect his ...al skill when he returned ...erlin. "I delved into studying ...ntury masters until I felt as ...f the technique required for ... I didn't need this in my ab...period." He admires Dali, ...x and Magritte.

...ent to Beaubourg in Paris for ...ti show. It was great but ...looked in the galleries in the ...ding streets I saw *dozens* of ...Dalis. These *imitators* will ...ouch the real Dali ...ways earned my living from ...g because even in difficult ...I had portrait commissions." ...t admits, slyly, that some-



Jan Smeik

Willink with "Venus" of his wife, Sylvia.

The Art Market

Japanese Carving of Monk Surges to 270,000 Francs



Figure fetched 270,000 francs.

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 14 (IHT) — Paris has recently demonstrated its ability to do better than London in the field of Japanese art.

A spectacular score was first established at Drouot Rive Gauche in a specialized but modest sale of Far Eastern art conducted by Jean-Louis Picard. It included, rather unexpectedly, a Japanese carving the like of which has never appeared at auction in the West.

The wooden statue of a seated Zen Buddhist monk was by an anonymous artist of the late 13th or early 14th century, according to the catalog entry written by expert Guy Portier. The life-size figure rests on an armchair of lacquered wood, itself a superb work, very Chinese in appearance. The carving is obviously an individualized portrait, not stylized.

Portier identified the type but had considerably more difficulty in putting a price on it. The catalog estimate was 15,000 to 20,000 francs. Privately, Portier was soon saying that 100,000 francs was more likely. It actually soared to 270,000.

The price is by no means unjustified. There probably is no other such piece on the market, illustrating a highly interesting aspect of Japanese sculpture not represented in European museums, except in the Museum fuer Ost-Asiatische Kunst in Cologne.

But two considerations weigh against the piece. The very fact that it's not just a rarity but is of a category utterly unfamiliar to Western connoisseurs who have not been to Japan is detrimental to its commercial value. Also, the dating of such works is easily challenged because, in this area, so few persons know what they are talking about.

A characteristic squabble arose after the sale. A Paris morning paper assured its readers that the statue had been "updated" in the 16th or 17th century by replacing the original head with a later one. "*Don't we know,*" *the paper asked,* "that the movable head and hands used to be changed on the death of every abbot?" Well, we don't.

In a telephone interview, Akio Sato, associate curator of sculpture at the Tokyo National Museum and generally considered the world authority on Japanese sculpture, said he had *never* heard of such a custom. Such portraits were sacred, he said, and the replacement of a head would be virtually sacrilege.

Concerning the carving in the Drouot sale, a connoisseur I questioned shrugged off the idea that the head might be later than the body. Portier, who has visited Japanese museums, points out the close resemblance that the head bears to early-14th-century specimens in the Tokyo National Museum. Several closely related statues are to be seen in this institution and others in Japan. Nevertheless such bickering can be commercially harmful.

Also working against the piece is *the lack of interest in Far Eastern* sculpture of relatively late period. To fight these factors, Portier resorted to intensive mailing. With an address book compiled through three generations of experts and a sound reputation, he won the battle. Many professionals believe the outcome would have been less satisfactory in London, arguing that such a piece would have aroused little interest among the British and that French collectors might not have crossed the Channel.

Netsuke Sale

A second auction-room success in Japanese art was scored Wednesday by *Antoine Ader*, assisted by Portier. The sale was of run-of-the-mill items, but from the market angle it was equally significant. It was devoted to netsukes — tiny wood, ivory or porcelain carvings dangling from the strings used to hang medecine-boxes (*inros*) from belts. Not one piece stood out in the 181 lots. At best they held the appeal of a Japanese miniature carving of the 19th century, with its cartoon-like understanding of the animal world and its technical competence.

It is hard to handle a low-keyed sale of this style with no star in it. Yet, prices were good: Take lot 39, a typical specimen representing a reclining goat. It has a signature reading Miwa. Unfortunately it was obviously made in the late 19th century and therefore, Portier comments, cannot be by any of the six artists carrying that name who lived in the 18th century.

The little goat, nonetheless, went up to 2,204 francs, probably half again what it would have fetched in London. The same can be said of many other items. The reason is that there are few private collectors in London. At auction, English buyers are almost all dealers who buy at prices that leave them assured of a comfortable profit.

Opera in Paris

A Lifeless Exhumation of Cherubini

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 14 (IHT) — Luigi Cherubini is decidedly a natural subject for revival on a Paris operatic stage, although exhumation might be a better word for the Opera's new production of "Le Porteur d'Eau ou Les Deux Journees." Viewing the remains at the Salle Favart, it required a mighty leap of the imagination to remember that this was one of the most successful works by one of the leading operatic composers of the day.

Although an Italian, Cherubini settled in Paris in 1788 and died here in 1842, having been director of the Conservatoire for his final 20 years. He is remembered now mainly for church and orchestral works. The central body of his stage output was written for Paris, works that married the 18th-century *opera-comique* format to serious subjects, set in an austere and lofty musical style that owed something to Gluck and looked forward to early romanticism. Today the operas are forgotten except for "Medee," revived in the 1950s in a partly unauthentic form mainly as a vehicle for Maria Callas.

He was much admired by his contemporary colleagues, notably Beethoven, who thought him the best living operatic composer. Beethoven also considered the libretto of "Le Porteur d'Eau" a good one, something worth recalling as some members of Wednesday's Paris audience burst into shrieks of hilarity at the naivities taking place onstage.

Indeed, the only example of this kind of work that still holds the stage today is precisely Beethoven's "Fidelio," the libretto for which was based on a text by Jean Nicolas Bouilly, who was also the librettist for this Cherubini *comedie-lyrique*. Both are classic "rescue" operas, both treat the proletariat with the same seriousness and respect as the nobility, both are politically committed and idealistic.

Bouilly's plot is said to have been inspired by an actual event during the Terror, but since the French Revolution was still on (the opera's premiere was in 1800 at the Theatre Feydeau) he set it in 1648, making it an episode of the Fronde during which Anne of Austria was obliged to free imprisoned parliamentarians. The water carrier of the title helps a nobleman who has run afoul of Mazarin flee Paris with his wife, hiding him first in his water barrel then in a hollow tree trunk. Mingled with these events are preparations for the marriage of the water carrier's son.

In his production, Bernard Sobel and his designer Bernard Thomassin open and close in the Revolutionary period, with a huge backdrop of the tricolor and the Declaration of the Rights of Man, while the "escape" plot unfolds in its 17th-century context, as a kind of play within a play. When the pardon comes at the end, it is brought by a man in Revolutionary uniform — political activism resolving the inequities of tyranny.

But the idealism at the heart of the story must have been easier to see in 1800 and the confusions and preposterous situations of the plot easier to overlook. Not at the Salle Favart, where Sobel's staging takes unintended pratfalls at every turn. When the fleeing noble, Armand, emerged from his tree complaining about the heat, it brought the house down, yet fundamentally his situation is no funnier than Florestan's cry against the darkness of his dungeon. Even "Fidelio" was not a success *until Beethoven sacrificed encumbering* plot detail and let the music carry the message.

Unfortunately this is also a problem in this revival. Cherubini's music is worthy of its lofty message, rich in ideas and orchestral inventiveness, with splendid airs and ensembles. But the conductor, Pierre Dervaux, plowed through it with a heavy hand on the throttle and not much in the way of nuance.

The singers threw themselves into their task with admirable conviction, led by the baritone Jean-Philippe Lafont as Mikeli, the heroic water carrier, whose robust yet subtle singing was the cornerstone of the ensembles. Tibere Raffalli was *impassioned as his son, and* Charles Burles sang with ample tone as Armand. As Constance, Eliane Lublin's soprano could not provide the needed weight in solos or ensembles.

The house's program for the evening, especially with so little-known a work, was a model of inadequacy. No plot synopsis, little historical information, no detail on the "revision of the score" or the "dramaturgy," both listed in the credits, nor even the information that the three acts would be played without an intermission.

Dance in London

...loria' Reflects Lost-Generation Guilt

By Noel Goodwin

...DON, March 14 (IHT) — Guilt for a lost gen...ation is again the feeling conveyed by Kenneth ...lan, principal choreographer of the Royal Ba...his new work, "Gloria," which had its premiere ...en Garden last night. Like his elegy for the '30s ...m du Jour" a year ago, the new ballet seems a ...accusatory reminder of the generation before ...e fighting men of World War I, and the women ...o eventually joined them in death.

...much is indicated by a 1932 poem by Vera ...printed in the program, saluting the "war gen..." and by the costumes for the dancers. The ...ve headgear like tin hats and tights in shades ...ting gun-metal turning to rust, the women have ...ting gray wigs and wisps of skirt drooping over ...r gray body-tights. The work of a new designer, ...Klunder, an art-school graduate last year, they ...haracter, but his set is cluttered by metal poles, ...ent frame, which add nothing to anything.

...problematic is MacMillan's choice of music — ...c's setting of the "Gloria" from the church litur...posed not long before his death in 1963. Much ...sounds positively exuberant in the joyful spirit ...hich he addressed the praises of his creator, and ...MacMillan has cleverly shaped his ballet to the ...l structure, the resulting ironic contrasts of ...ter sometimes verge on the perverse.

...within this there is much strong and inventive ...graphy, both for the ensemble as well as for the ...r roles, which were notably well danced at the ...erformance by Jennifer Penney, Wayne Eagling ...lian Hosking. These have dancing of a quiet eloquence interspersed with angrier outbursts, while the quicker passages are given to a newly promoted principal, Wendy Ellis, looking oddly cheerful for what she has to dance.

Ashley Lawrence conducted a musical performance, compelling of itself, with singers from the Royal Opera chorus banked to one side of the orchestra pit, and the soprano solos radiantly sung by Teresa Cahill. MacMillan's visual intentions in relation to this music remain somewhat obscure, but he is not averse to second thoughts, as we saw from his earlier "Four Seasons" (1975) in the same program, newly revised and redesigned.

Shorn of Prologue

It is now shorn of its former quirky prologue and frivolous decor, and is confined only to Verdi's music for the Four Seasons ballet in his opera, "The Sicilian Vespers." The ballet has become a simpler and more attractive divertissement, though the colors of the new costumes by Deborah Williams make the dancers, when clustered, look rather like a plastic herbaceous border. Separately, the effect is less garish, and most of the ballet is a series of solos, duets and the like, of which *the summer duet* by *Monica* Mason and Stephen Jefferies was outstanding.

Sad to say the music had less than its due of orchestral care and concern, and some of the dancing needed extra polish, but seeing what MacMillan has done with this ballet aroused hope that perhaps he will likewise strip away the top-dressing from the new "Gloria" in due course and let us enjoy choreography and dancing for its own sake.

Around the Galleries

Rainer Kriester's Forceful Heads

Paris

Rainer Kriester, *Galerie Levy*, 23 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to April 4.

Kriester was born in East Germany in 1935 and now lives in West Germany. His dominant theme, almost his sole theme, is the human head, taken not as a portrait but as a symbol. The heads shown in this exhibition could be characterized as variations on the *man in the iron* mask. The effect is powerful and, indeed, fearful. The masks, which are resourcefully varied instruments of torture, have no eye-holes or nose-holes. Most of the time the mouth is apparent, and it is open as though it were speaking or screaming. But lest one suppose that Kriester is dealing solely with the subject of repression, one of the more sinister heads, masked in a sort of bronze armadillo shell from nape to nose, is entitled: "You only see what you know."

* * *

L'Art Forain, Forum des Halles, Paris 1, to March 25.

The claustrophobic hole known as the *Forum des Halles* is the site of a number of activities and exhibitions devoted to the art of the fairground. It affords an opportunity to see a large but incoherently assembled collection of wooden horses, merry-go-rounds, shooting-stand automats, music boxes, etc. These objects in themselves represent an interesting category of popular fantasy and they come at one even today (most of the objects being from the first half of this century or earlier) with a sort of hysterical intensity. The concept of the display is confused and unprofessional, to put it mildly. The folder that serves as guide and program deplores the waning of all sense of fun in today's *society and expresses the pious de*sire to rehabilitate the spirt of *la fete*. The point is badly taken, since *la fete* is not something synthesized out of noise and light. This is relevant to the extent that the unenlightened missionary zeal underlying the venture makes the whole thing a dud. Not an absolute dud, because the authentic objects are there with their terrible vitality or picturesque absurdity, but a dud nonetheless, incoherent, eclectic, undocumented, messy and fired by neither love nor understanding.

* * *

Daniel Levigoureux, Galerie Philippe Fregnac, 50 Rue Jacob, Par*is 6, to March 29.*

Levigoureux paints landscapes. They are spacious, organized, transparent, and as you stand before them you breathe the climate they depict. At the same time they are done with an extreme simplicity of apparent means. The subject is age old, the effect is familiar, yet the idiom is fresh and intriguing. For instance, Levigoureux is inclined to use a single uninflected tone to render, say, a large field in the foreground, or an area of flat color with parallel lines of another tone, visibly applied on top of the first color, to render a ploughed field in the middle distance. All this is apparent at first glance. What surprises one, *then, is that these definitely two-di*mensional areas persistently turn into fields, and convey a specific climate, mood and, indeed, a serenity we associate with the tranquility of nature.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Felix Vallotton (1865-1925), Prints, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, Rome, to March 30.

Vallotton was one of the Nabis, the painters who followed Gauguin's influence out of Pont-Aven, and from which sprang Vuillard and Bonnard. Vallotton, a Calvinist Swiss by birth (later he became French) was a tormented painter. Concerned with the truth, he could not produce sunny pleasurable canvases like everyone else before, during and after Impressionism. Painting is after all an illusion. In Vallotton's honest oils, construction was never fluid, nor was his color bright, and he reminds one at times of Americans of the same period, with a similar puritan bent. But in his late years he found a medium perfectly suited to his outlook — woodcut printing. The stark contrasts between plain black and white were much more adapted to his search for truth than painting in color. But it is curious that despite himself, in these moralist vignettes with their unaffected and uncompromising message, he was also at his richest. His woodcuts here are his most "colorful" work, poised, full of invention, with fine pattern and detail weaving an intricate texture.

* * *

Picasso, Etchings from March to October, 1968, Incontro d'Arte, Via del Vantaggio 17, Rome, to March 29.

Picasso in his late years came back to his origins, drawing a childlike, primordial garden full of erotic pleasures. Hairy, chunky heroes and women as plump as robins, crowding within the frame of the image as if about to spill from a cornucopia, open up like flowers to the sun. Despite an impish irony, there is a new feeling of innocence as well. The line work describing all this is immensely elegant and humorous as usual, but also informed by something pure and defiant.

— EDITH SCHLOSS

London

Geoffrey Yeomans, *Montpelier Studio*, 4 Montpelier Street, London SW7.

This first London one-man show by a middle-aged northerner consists chiefly of portraits in photorealist close-up, and a series of urban architectural images entitled "Windows." Both groups show Yeomans equally adept as draftsman and painter, with command of the meticulous technique such close and detailed work demands.

* * *

Dorian Ker, Roy Miles Gallery, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1, to March 28.

In this, his third London show of paintings and watercolors, Ker, who is much influenced in method and outlook by his affection for Italian Renaissance painting, presents recent work of two kinds. On the one hand, austerely simple still lives; on the other, diptychs and triptychs of great complexity, with people going about their daily affairs in a rural environment. The recent work once more shows steady progress toward major international recognition.

* * *

Carol B. Wyatt, Campbell & Franks Fine Arts, 37 New Cavendish Street, London W1, to March 29.

The subtitle of this first London show of "Works on Paper 1976-1980" is "Figures in a Landscape"; but the phrase gives quite the wrong impression of these extraordinary-near-abstract works, in which the figures are stylized into the appearance of shadows of fallers or swimmers, and the landscapes by subtle cross-hatchings and stipplings in often bold colors. These are works ripe for contemplation, worth devoting some time to.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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		— A—A—A —							
43¼	30⅝	ACF 2.24	6.3	7	167	35⅞	35	35⅛	—1⅛
18⅛	12½	AMF 1.24	9.4	5	179	13¼	13	13¼	
20⅝	12½	AM Intl .28	1.4		x1862	19⅞	17⅞	19⅝	+2½
12¼	9¾	APL 1	11.	34	31	9¾	d 9½	9½	— ⅜
40½	26¼	ARA 1.82	6.2	6	86	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
54⅞	23½	ASA 3.15e	7.4		1385	42¾	40½	42½	+ ¼
12¾	8¼	ATO .60	5.6	4	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
31¾	17	AVX s .32	1.2	13	75	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	30⅝	AbbtLb 1	2.7	12	466	37⅝	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
34¼	17½	AcmeC 1.40	5.4	6	13	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¾
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.1	5	14	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14½	10⅞	AdaEx 1.49e	13.		54	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4	AdmMl .20e	4.7	14	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
46⅞	30⅞	AMD n		15	102	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf s2.12	6.8	4	x596	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+1
28¼	15¾	Ahmans 1.20	7.5	3	547	16	d15½	16	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen			2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
43⅛	26⅝	AirPrd .80	2.3	9	304	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	17½	AirbFrt 1.20	6.7	8	34	18⅛	18	18	
17½	11⅛	Akzona .80	6.4	6	31	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	AlaP dpf.87	15.		13	6	6	6	
84½	58½	AlaP pf 9	15.		z10	59	59	59	
102	79	AlaP pf 11	14.		z40	78	d78	78	—1
89⅞	61	AlaP pf 9.44	15.		z100	61½	61½	61½	—1¼
79½	54	AlaP pf 8.28	15.		z200	55	54	54	—1
15⅛	13⅝	Alagsco 1.48	11.	8	10	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
55⅛	16	Alaskin .80	2.1	15	596	39⅜	37½	38⅝	—1¾
36	27	Albany s 1	3.7	8	23	28½	27⅜	27⅜	—1⅛
10¼	6⅞	Alberto .36	4.4	9	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.5	7	13	34⅞	34⅝	34¾	
66⅛	32⅝	AlcanA 2.40	4.6	5	1065	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd 1.48	5.9	5	10	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Alexdr .40	6.5	6	72	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅝	22½	AllgCp 1.08a	4.5	5	23	23⅝	23⅜	23¾	
28⅞	19⅝	AlgCp pf2.86	14.		8	20	d19½	20	+ ⅛
37⅛	16¼	AlgLud 1.40	4.9	4	38	28⅜	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	31⅜	AlgLd pf 3	6.9		3	43⅜	42½	43¼	+ ½
22⅝	15½	AlgLd pf2.19	14.		20	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
18	12⅞	AllgPw 1.80	13.	6	1459	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	13	AllenGp s 1	7.0	6	98	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
57½	24⅜	Allergan .60	1.2	18	41	50¾	50	50⅛	— ¼
61⅜	20¼	AlldCh 2	3.8		876	53⅜	51⅝	52⅝	+ ⅞
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt .86	7.6	6	33	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
22¼	12½	AlldPd .60	3.3	9	1	18	18	18	
27½	19⅝	AlldStr 1.70	8.9	4	x170	19⅛	d18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	26⅛	AllisCh 2	7.6	4	478	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	—1
18⅞	12	AllrAu .64b	4.7	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
70⅞	48⅞	Alcoa 3.20	5.3	4	1114	60⅝	58⅞	60⅜	+ ¼
35⅛	16⅝	AmlSug 1	3.5	10	14	29⅞	28½	28½	— ⅞
59½	35½	Amax s 2.40	5.2	7	547	46¾	46	46¼	—1⅜
32¼	20	Amrce 1.32	6.4	5	20	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
61½	28½	AHess 1.60	3.3	4	1489	49⅜	48¼	48½	—1½
14	9¼	AmAir .40	4.1	3	232	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
6	3⅛	AmAir wt			114	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	14¾	AAir pf 2.18	14.		29	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅞	12	ABakr 1.20	7.7	14	12	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
69⅝	50	ABrnds 5.50	8.9	5	139	61¾	60¼	61½	+1
33½	23½	ABrd pf2.75	12.		15	23½	23½	23½	
35¼	29⅛	ABrd pf2.67	8.6		2	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
47⅞	29⅝	ABdcst 1.60	5.4	5	440	29¾	d29¼	29⅝	— ¼
16⅞	13	ABldM .78	5.5	6	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
41½	29½	AmCan 2.90	9.8	5	650	29⅝	d29⅛	29½	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	ACan pf1.75	8.9		39	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
8¼	3⅛	ACentry		7	39	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
38	24½	ACyan 1.60	5.0	9	2237	32⅝	30½	31¾	+1⅜
19¾	10⅝	AmDistl		53	26	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
25½	16⅞	ADT 1.16	6.9	6	205	17	16⅞	16⅞	
22¼	16	AEIPw 2.22	13.	7	598	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
36¾	25½	AmExp 1.80	6.9	5	603	26⅛	25¾	26	
14⅛	8⅞	AFamil .60b	6.2	4	111	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
22½	15¼	AGIBd 2e	13.		71	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅜	AGnCv 1.44a	6.9		48	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
38¾	26½	AGnIns 1	3.6	4	252	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
16½	11	AHeritLf .48	3.7	7	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	6.0	5	109	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
29½	23¼	AHome 1.60	6.7	10	1272	24	23⅝	23⅞	
35¾	24	AmHosp .80	2.9	10	575	28	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	8	AmInvt .40a	4.2	6	48	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
39	24⅜	AMI s .80	2.4	12	36	34	33⅝	33⅝	
9½	6	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	4	439	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	36½	ANatR 3.20	6.8	7	180	47½	46¾	47¼	+ ½
31½	16	ASLFl n.80b	5.0	3	55	16	d15⅝	16	
19⅝	11⅞	AShip .80	5.8	15	20	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
58⅝	40⅜	AStand 3.60	7.1	5	703	50½	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	ASterll .32	4.4	8	88	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
34½	22⅝	AmStr .80	3.5	6	182	23	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
59⅝	41¾	AmStr pf			7	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ¼
62½	45	ATT 5	11.	6	3069	47½	46½	47⅛	+ ⅝
66½	48½	ATT pf 4	8.0		22	50½	49½	50⅛	+ ¼
47⅝	33¾	ATT pf 3.64	11.		228	34	33⅜	34	+ ¼
49½	34⅝	ATT pf 3.74	11.		121	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
14⅞	11	AWatWk .96	8.1	4	109	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12¾	9¼	AWat pf1.25	13.		z200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	16	Ameron 1.20	6.4	5	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17¾	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.7	5	43	15¼	14⅞	15	— ½
28⅜	20¾	Ameteks 1	4.6	10	47	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
31¾	18	Amfac 1.32	5.0	6	44	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
41	30	AMPInc 1	2.7	11	107	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
30¼	14	Ampco .60a	2.4	7	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	14¼	Ampex .20	.8	12	486	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅝	AmrepCp		11	40	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	15½	Amstar 1.35	7.9	6	68	17⅝	17	17	— ⅞
7⅜	5⅝	Amst pf .68	12.		9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
44⅜	32¼	Amsted 2.20	6.4	6	203	35⅛	33⅞	34½	—1½
25	14¾	Analog s		16	37	23½	22½	23½	+1
18¼	14⅛	Anchor s1.28	8.2	5	37	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
25	18½	AnClay 1.12	5.2	6	133	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Angelica .40	5.8	6	83	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
33¼	11⅝	Anixter .40	1.5	8	123	27½	26½	27¼	
44	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.2	21	251	34⅝	33¼	34⅝	+ ½
26	20½	ApPw pf2.65	14.		6	20	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
11¼	6¼	ApldDig		8	105	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	ApplMg 1.55t	9.9	11	76	16	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
30½	21	Arcata 1.28	6.1	5	33	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
39⅛	16⅛	ArchrD .20b	.7	13	2134	30⅝	29	29½	—1
11⅞	3⅝	ArctEn .10e	2.4		12	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
21	14⅜	ArizPS 2	13.	5	327	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
109	87	AriPpf10.70	12.		z1550	88	87¼	87¼	—2¼
11⅝	7⅝	ArkBst .60	8.0		44	7⅝	d 7⅝	7½	— ½
31½	22½	ArkLG s1.24	5.3	10	243	24	23½	23½	— ¼
4	1⅞	ArlenRty			79	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
10⅛	5½	Armada		6	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅞	19¼	Armco 1.50	5.1	6	212	28⅝	28	28⅝	
42	26	Arm pf 2.10	6.0		11	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
19	12⅞	ArmCk 1.10	8.1	5	745	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17¼	ArmRu 1.20	6.6	4	19	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	AroCorp 1b	5.1	5	24	20⅛	19½	19½	—1
33	12½	ArrowE .20r	1.0	8	76	21⅞	20⅞	20⅝	—1¼
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.7	4	60	11¾	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
26¾	19¾	Arvin pf 2	10.		4	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
58½	16¼	Asarco 1.40a	2.8	4	3709	38⅝	36¼	37⅛	— ⅞
45½	32	AshlOil 2.20	6.8	5	170	32½	32	32⅛	
42¾	38	AshlO pf4.50	12.		210	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
23⅞	16½	AsdDG 1.50	8.1	6	61	18⅝	18½	18½	
22⅛	17¼	Athlone 1.40	7.7	16	21	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
20⅝	15⅜	AtCyEl 1.84	11.	7	47	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅛
106	58½	AtlRich 3.40	3.8	9	1589	90⅞	89	89⅞	— ⅛
45	36	AtlRc pf3.75	10.		z100	36½	36¼	36¼	—1¼
126½	69⅜	AtlRc pf2.80	2.6		24	107¼	106½	106⅝	— ⅜
24¼	12⅛	AtlasCp			28	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
41	29	AutoDta .64	1.9	14	74	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19	AvcoCp 1.20	5.9	2	466	20⅞	20	20½	+ ⅜
74	49½	Avco pf 4.20	7.9		3	53	53	53	
23⅛	15½	Avery .72	3.9	8	36	18½	18⅛	18½	— ¼
32⅛	17⅝	Avnet .80	2.9	7	203	28⅝	27½	27⅞	
53⅞	32	Avon 2.80	8.6	8	867	33⅛	32	32½	+ ⅛
28⅛	11¼	Aydin		12	45	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
		— B—B—B —							
2⅞	1⅝	BT Mtg			4	1⅞	1¾	1⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅞	Bache .50a	4.3	4	140	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
70½	34¼	Bakrint .60	1.0	18	270	60	59⅜	59⅝	— ¼
24⅜	15	Baldor s .24	1.6	10	107	15⅛	d14⅞	15⅛	
40½	21⅞	BaldwU 1.20	4.0	5	54	30⅞	28⅝	30¼	+1
60	31⅜	BldU pf 2.06	4.6		2	44⅝	44	44⅝	+1⅜
28⅞	20⅜	BallCp 1.40	6.3	5	2	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	23½	BallyMf s.10	.4	16	851	27⅜	26¼	27	+ ⅜
25⅞	18½	BaltGE 2.44	13.	6	172	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
49	35	Balt pfB4.50	13.		z100	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
43	18¼	BanCal 1.12	3.8	7	26	29¾	29⅜	29½	
19⅝	13⅜	Bandag .70	4.4	8	81	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt 1	4.4	4	84	23	22	22¾	— ⅜
44¾	27⅜	BanP pf 2	6.5		2	31	31	31	—1
43¼	30⅜	BkNY 2.72	8.8	4	26	30⅞	d30⅜	30¾	— ¼
16	11½	BkofVa 1.16	9.8	4	52	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
30⅞	20¼	BnkAm 1.32	5.9	5	1230	22⅞	21¾	22½	+ ⅛
48½	33⅞	BankTr 3.30	8.6	4	46	38½	37¾	38⅜	+ ⅝
28	19	BkTr pf2.50	13.		41	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
16⅝	7⅜	Banner .14	1.1	16	73	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
58⅞	26⅝	Barber 1.60	3.0	14	74	53¼	52¼	52¾	— ⅞
16⅞	11	BardCR .36	2.7	10	121	13⅞	13¼	13½	
21⅝	15	BarnGp s.80	5.1	4	111	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
23	18⅝	BarnBk n 1	5.4	5	107	18⅝	d18⅝	18½	— ¼
27¼	14⅝	BarryWr .52	2.2	11	115	23½	23	23⅛	+ ¼
40	23½	Bauschs 1	2.9	10	292	34⅞	34	34½	+ ⅛
49½	35⅜	BaxtTrv .64	1.7	11	7778	38⅜	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	3⅝	BayFncl			73	5½	5	5	— ⅜
27⅛	18¾	BayStG 2.20	10.	6	13	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅝	BoykClg .64	4.5	8	16	14¼	14	14¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38	25	Bearing .92	3.6	7	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
24¼	16½	BeatFd 1.30	7.4	6	1192	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
49½	34⅝	Beat pf 3.38	9.5		10	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.2	14	167	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
36½	27⅜	BectnD .92	3.1	10	269	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ¼
16	6	Beker		4	192	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+1
50	26⅝	BelcoPt 1	2.5	6	x167	39⅝	38¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	22⅛	Belden 1.60	6.8	4	15	23½	23¼	23½	
8⅝	6	BeldnH .36b	6.0	5	9	6	d 5⅝	6	
29⅝	15⅛	BellHow .96	3.9	9	110	24⅝	24	24⅝	
15	6⅝	BellInd .20a	1.8	6	96	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
19⅞	15¼	BelCd g s1.64			34	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
30½	21¾	Bemis 1.40	5.6	4	6	25⅛	25	25	— ⅜
55⅞	36¼	Bendix 2.84	6.2	6	70	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ¼
22½	17¾	BenfCp 2	11.	4	141	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	2⅜	BenqtB		19	2902	8⅝	8	8½	— ½
7¼	3	BerkeyP		6	90	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
29⅝	16½	BestPd .24	1.4	5	102	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
26¼	19½	BethStl 1.60	7.0	4	301	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
47¾	34⅝	BigThr .88	2.0	14	228	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
33⅝	15	Binney .92	4.0	11	221	24¼	20⅝	22⅞	+2⅜
29¼	16	BlsFSL s.80	5.1	4	52	16	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25¼	19½	BlackDr .76	3.8	8	385	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
24½	14⅞	BlairJn s 1	6.4	5	48	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15⅞	BlissL 1.10	6.3	5	10	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.6	9	117	24¾	23¼	24⅛	+ ¾
37⅝	23½	BlueB 1.80	5.7	6	17	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
5¾	3	BobbieBr		175	205	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
68⅞	37¼	Boeing s1.80	3.1	7	1435	59¼	58⅛	58⅛	— ½
42½	29⅜	BoiseC 1.75	5.7	5	381	30⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅜
27⅜	20⅝	Borden 1.82	8.4	5	298	21⅝	21	21⅝	— ⅛
42⅞	27⅜	BorgW 2.30	6.4	5	101	36	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Bormns .20e	5.2	7	27	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
24	18⅝	BosEd 2.72	14.	6	65	19⅝	19¼	19½	
84⅜	61	BosE pf8.88	14.		z490	63	62	63	+2
11⅛	8⅞	BosE pr1.17	13.		19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	10¼	BosE pr1.46	14.		7	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
13¾	6¾	Braniff .20	2.5		208	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
29⅞	20⅞	BrigSt 1.20a	5.3	7	421	23⅛	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
39⅛	31	BristM 1.60	5.0	9	477	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
44½	33¾	BristM pf 2	5.8		24	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ½
38⅛	21⅞	BritPet .92e	3.0	6	124	31⅛	30⅞	31	—1
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.22	11.	6	26	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
26½	18½	BkUG pf2.47	13.		4	18½	18½	18½	
30⅛	16⅞	BwnSh 1.20	4.9	5	19	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
30	12⅝	Brown .30	1.3	7	13	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	22½	BwnGp 2	9.1	4	65	22⅜	d22	22	— ⅜
17⅜	11⅜	BwnFer .70	5.0	9	193	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .90	6.7	6	927	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
30	24⅜	Brnsk pf2.40	9.3		22	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
33½	17½	BrushW s 1	3.8	9	248	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
25	16½	BucyEr .88	4.5	7	1022	19½	18½	19½	+1⅛
6⅛	4⅝	BudgC pf.60	13.		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19½	13⅞	BuffFor s 1	7.3	7	15	13⅝	d13½	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9¼	Bundy 1	10.	8	23	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
19½	14⅜	BunkrH 1.96	13.		15	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
32⅞	20⅝	BunkR 1.20	4.7	7	63	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
32	22⅝	BnkR pf1.50	5.9		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20	15	BurlInd 1.40	8.6	6	204	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
80¾	38⅞	BurlNo 2.10	3.2	5	432	66⅝	64½	66⅛	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	BrlNo pf .55	9.8		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
71½	40⅝	BrlNo pf2.85	4.8		2	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	— ⅜
35⅜	22⅝	Burndy 1	3.4	9	27	30½	29½	29⅝	—1
8⅝	3	BrnsRL		43	487	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
87½	65¼	Burrgh 2.60	3.9	9	449	66⅝	66	66⅛	— ⅜
15	13	Buttrin s.52	4.0	7	309	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18¼	8½	Buttes		52	96	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —							
43⅜	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.7	11	52	37¼	36½	36⅝	— ¼
56¾	44⅛	CBS 2.80	6.2	6	580	45⅞	45	45½	— ¼
11¼	6	CCI		5	140	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	CLC		12	10	9	9	9	— ⅛
18¼	10⅛	CNA Fn		3	39	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
22⅜	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.9		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
11⅞	8⅝	CNAI 1.14a	13.		49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
71	48⅝	CPC 3	5.1	6	320	58⅞	57⅜	58½	— ¼
16¾	13⅜	CP Nat 1.88	13.	6	8	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	CTS .80	4.3	8	35	18½	18⅜	18½	
68⅝	34⅜	CabotC 2	3.3	8	136	61⅝	60⅝	61	— ⅜
21⅝	9⅞	Cadence		4	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
36½	13⅛	Caesars s		13	629	15	14½	14½	
54¾	15¼	Calhn 2.75e	6.9	8	693	40½	38	39¾	
7¼	2⅝	CamerB		7	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
39⅞	17	CmRL g s.60a	1.9		583	32½	31	31¾	— ⅜
34⅝	26⅞	CamSp 1.90	6.9	7	89	28	27⅝	27½	— ½
27⅜	19⅞	CampT 1.20	5.8	7	930	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅛
43⅜	21⅞	CdPac g1.70e			282	37¾	36⅞	37	—1
18	10⅛	CanalR .64	3.9	20	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
29¼	19¼	Cannon 1.30b	5.3	6	16	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
49⅞	37	CapCits .20	.4	10	54	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ½
24⅜	16½	CapHold 1.08	6.3	6	281	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅞
9⅜	4⅛	Caring g .10		11	224	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	4.2	5	8	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
29½	21⅝	Carnat 1.66	7.5	6	63	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
18	6⅜	CaroFrg .44	5.8	5	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	14⅜	CarPw 2.08	13.	5	1242	16⅛	15⅞	16	
27⅜	20	CarP pf 2.67	14.		9	20½	d19⅝	19⅞	— ¼
36	24⅜	CarTec 1.90	6.2	6	27	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CarrGn .79e	6.8		18	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	CarsPir 1.10	7.1	5	7	15⅝	d15½	15½	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅛	CartHw 1.20	7.8	6	18	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
8¾	6½	CartWal .40	5.7	8	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	CascNG .92	9.1	6	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19	12½	CastlCk .80b	6.3	11	84	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
61¾	48⅝	CatrpT 2.10	4.3	9	760	49¼	d48⅝	49	— ¼
17⅞	11¼	CecoCp .75	5.3	4	23	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
50	39⅝	Celanse 3.20	7.3	5	95	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	
48¼	37⅛	Celan pf4.50	12.		10	37½	d37¼	37¼	— ¼
8⅝	4	Cenco		7	97	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
48	20¼	Centex .25	.6	14	132	39⅝	37½	39⅛	+1½
16½	11¼	CenSoW 1.50	12.	5	788	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	CenHud 2.16	14.	5	23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅝	12½	CenILt 1.78	13.	5	33	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
46½	35	CnILt pf4.50	13.		z110	34	d34	34	—1
27⅝	21⅛	CnILt pf2.87	13.		z120	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
27	17⅝	CnILt pf2.62	14.		z100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	CenIPS 1.36	13.	6	74	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
65	24	CenLaE 2	3.9	9	117	51⅛	50	51⅛	+ ⅝
15⅞	11⅝	CeMPw 1.64	14.	6	35	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
21⅞	11	CenSoya .84	6.2	7	142	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	21¼	CenTel 2	8.8	7	65	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	35⅛	CentrDat 1b	2.5	13	123	40⅝	39⅛	39⅝	—1
8⅝	6⅜	CntryTel .64	9.1	5	58	7¼	7	7	— ¼
19½	12⅛	Crt-teed .90	6.9	18	371	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	15¼	CessAir .80b	3.7	9	337	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
28¾	21	Chmpln 1.40	6.3	5	1090	22⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
28½	20⅝	ChmI pf1.20	5.8		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
13¾	8⅝	ChamSp .80	8.6	6	406	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
50	7⅝	ChartCo .80	2.6	21	372	31⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅜
45⅝	2⅛	ChartCo wt			625	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
25½	16⅜	ChartCo pf			197	17⅛	d16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	ChasFd .80e	8.4		23	9½	9½	9½	
43⅝	30⅛	ChasM 2.80	7.6	4	464	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
14½	7¼	Chelsea .60b	7.6	3	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.48	9.9	4	105	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
22¼	17½	ChNY pf1.87	9.9		36	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅝	ChesVa s.84	3.9	7	29	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	20	ChesPn 1.28	6.2	8	185	20½	d19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	8.4	4	110	27	26⅝	26⅞	
19⅝	9	ChiMlw		22	46	13⅝	13⅛	13⅞	
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
29⅞	18⅜	ChiPneT 2	10.	6	35	20	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
5¼	3⅛	ChkFull .10e	2.7	6	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	11	ChrisCft .52t	2.5	9	50	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
13⅞	5⅝	Chrisin .40e	4.4	6	12	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17	Chroma 1.10	6.3	5	40	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	Chrysler			883	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6	2	Chrys wt			264	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
21¼	8⅛	Chrys pf			118	9	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅞	20⅝	ChurCh .68	2.9	7	115	20½	d20⅛	20½	— ⅛
30¼	24⅜	CinBell 2.52	10.	5	36	24⅜	d24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
28¾	14⅜	CinGE 1.96	13.	6	112	15⅛	15	15	
81½	59	CinG pf 7.44	13.		z10	59	59	59	—3
105	70	CinG pf 9.52	13.		z100	71	71	71	—1½
37⅝	18	CinMil s .80	2.5	9	73	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅛	Citicrp 1.30	7.0	4	898	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
112½	54	CitiesSv 4	4.4	7	338	91⅞	88	91¼	+2¼
22	14⅞	CityInv 1.20	7.7	3	291	15½	15⅛	15½	
2¾	1⅛	CityInv wt			4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34	22½	CityIn pf 2	8.5		22	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
45	31⅛	ClarkE 2.20	7.0	4	239	32	31½	31½	— ½
52⅞	20⅛	ClarkOil .80a	1.9	4	469	41¼	38⅝	41¼	+1⅜
37⅞	27¼	ClvCIf 1.40a	4.6	8	672	30⅞	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅜	ClevEl 2	14.	6	259	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
78¼	57⅛	ClvEl pf7.40	13.		z1000	57	d56⅝	57	— ½
11¼	6	Clevepk .60	10.	13	34	6	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8¼	Clorox .76	8.7	5	234	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
12½	7⅜	CluettPe .68	8.4	5	23	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	CluettP pf 1	13.		5	8	d 8	8	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Coachm			60	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
33¾	20¼	CoastlCp .40	1.7	5	1281	24	22¾	23⅝	— ⅜
34	19⅝	CstlCp pf1.83	6.4		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
7⅞	4⅞	CocaBtl .44	9.0	11	276	5	4⅞	4⅞	
42¾	29	CocaCl 2.16	7.3	9	1049	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	
23	13⅛	CldwBk s.88	5.2	6	21	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
16⅞	10½	ColeNt .72	6.5	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3	Coleco		7	53	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
18⅜	12	ColgPal 1.08	8.4	6	359	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
44	34	ColgP pf3.50	10.		z70	34	34	34	+ ⅜
10⅞	6½	CollAik .72	11.	4	561	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	9	CollinF .32	3.5	4	48	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
27	15¾	ColPen 1.40	8.7	4	1434	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
54	35¼	Coltind 2.90	6.8	5	143	42½	42	42½	— ¼
47	26	ColGas 2.56	6.0	10	354	42⅝	41¼	42⅝	+ ¼
37¼	28⅞	ColuPct .42e	1.4	8	46	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
26½	19½	ColSOh 2.32	12.	7	252	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
105	91	CSO pf10.52	10.		z30	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅜
28	21½	CSO pf 2.42	8.8		40	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	
64⅝	35¼	CmbEn 2.40	4.3	9	206	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07t			205	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Comdis n.28	2.5	7	59	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
26¼	17⅜	CmwE 2.60	14.	7	886	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ½
19⅝	14	CwE pf 1.42	9.9		5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
20½	12½	CwE pf 1.90	15.		14	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
21¼	14	CwE pf 2	14.		6	14⅛	d13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	18¼	CwE pf 2.37	13.		1	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	20½	CwE pf 2.87	14.		11	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
89⅞	55	CwE pf 8.40	15.		z7530	57½	57	57½	+2⅞
47½	33⅝	Comsat 2.30	6.5	7	341	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ⅝
34⅞	15⅝	CoPsyc .40	2.0	14	97	30¾	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
45⅝	26⅝	Compgr .28	3.8	8	84	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	
24¼	10⅝	CompScl		14	137	19⅝	19	19¼	— ¼
59¼	23½	Cptvsn s		34	113	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	
19¼	15¼	ConAg s 1.34	7.9	5	65	17	16¾	17	
40½	27⅛	ConeMl 2	5.9	5	22	34	33⅝	34	
39½	29⅝	ConsGn n1.52	5.1	5	3056	39	d29⅝	30	— ⅜
27⅛	17⅝	ConnM 2	9.2	15	64	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
18	13⅛	CnnNG 1.40	12.	7	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	31	Conoco 1.90	4.1	6	2471	47	46½	46⅞	— ⅜
24⅜	12½	Conroc .80	4.1	46	23	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
24⅞	19⅝	ConEd 2.68	13.	5	421	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
48½	35	ConE pf4.65	13.		z160	36½	36	36	—1
50	37⅝	ConE pf 5	14.		14	37	d36¼	36¼	—1⅛
27¼	20	ConFds 1.76	8.3	5	71	21⅞	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	21	CnsFrt 1.38	6.3	4	50	20⅞	d20½	20⅞	— ⅜
49	36	CnsNG 3.24	7.8	7	56	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	
112	99	CnG pf10.96	11.		z2800	98	d98	98	—4
23⅝	15⅜	ConsPw 2.36	14.	5	202	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
77⅝	52	CnPw pf7.45	14.		z10	52	52	52	
80⅞	55⅝	CnPw pf7.72	14.		z20	56½	56½	56½	—1½
24⅝	16½	CnPw pr2.50	15.		16	16⅝	16½	16½	
21⅜	14¼	CnPw pr2.23	15.		9	15⅜	15	15	
24	16¼	CnPw pf2.43	15.		30	16½	16½	16½	
17½	7⅞	CntlAir .40	4.3		465	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	ContCop		6	69	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28⅜	22⅞	CntlCorp 2.20	9.2	4	150	24⅝	23	24	+ ⅜
32⅜	26⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	9.0	5	504	26⅞	d26½	26⅝	
24½	16¼	CntGp pf 2	13.		12	16	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
49	35⅝	CntGp pf4.50	13.		6	35⅛	d35	35	— ⅛
30⅝	22½	ContIll 1.60	7.1	5	891	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
17⅞	12⅝	ContTel 1.36	10.	6	225	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
62½	31½	CtlData .60	1.2	7	507	51⅜	48⅝	50⅝	+1⅜
48	34	CnDt pf 4.50	13.		z140	37½	36	36	
32½	26	Conwd 1.80	6.3	7	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	5¼	CookUn .15e	2.4	10	442	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	
74½	46¼	Cooptn 2.16	3.1	10	110	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
42½	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	7.7		14	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
26¼	18⅞	CoopLab .60	3.0	10	100	19⅝	19¼	19⅞	+ ¼
17	10	CoopTR .80	7.5	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25¼	18⅝	Copelnd .92	4.3	11	23	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21	16⅞	Coppwd 1.48	8.2	4	5	18¼	18	18	— ½
6⅝	4½	Cordura .44	8.8	24	115	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
27½	12⅞	Coreln s .72	3.6	8	25	21⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
15⅝	13	Coreln wi			1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
65	49⅞	CornG 2.12	4.0	7	100	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	23	CorrBlk 1.72	7.6	8	81	23	d22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
26	19¼	Cowles 1	4.7	15	45	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
67	57½	CoxBdct .75	1.2	10	6	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Craig .06t		15	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
44½	28	Crane 1.60b	4.0	7	138	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
12	7	CredlF .50	6.9	5	14	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN 2.20	8.6	3	57	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
53	37	CrckN pf 3	8.8		2	37½	37½	37½	
27¼	19½	CrckN pf2.18	11.		5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
22¼	14	CrmpK 1.20	6.5	6	17	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
21	17⅝	CrouHl s .92	4.9	8	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35¼	24⅜	CrwnCk		5	23	25	24⅞	25	
54⅝	32¾	CrwZel 2.10	5.2	8	656	41½	40	40¼	—1½
60⅜	39½	CrumF 2.52	5.5	4	217	46½	44¾	46⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	6⅝	Culbro			8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
39¼	27⅝	CumEn 1.80	6.0	4	21	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	Currinc 1.10	14.		5	8	8	8	
31	13¾	CurtW .80	3.5	6	79	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	18⅝	Cyclops .88	3.6	18	24	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅜
		— D—D—D —							
12½	6⅞	DPF		3	166	6⅝	d 6¼	6¼	— ½
7⅝	4⅞	Damon .20	3.6	56	54	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
20	14⅝	DanRiv 1.12	7.6	4	58	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
30¼	22½	DanaCp 1.60	7.4	5	209	22	d21½	21⅝	— ½
28⅞	16⅝	Daniel .30	1.3	10	336	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
49⅞	35⅝	DartInd 2	5.2	5	145	38½	37⅝	38⅛	+ ½
49¼	36⅝	Dart pf 2	5.4		4	37	37	37	— ⅜
74½	46	DataGen		13	675	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛	— ⅜
48⅝	26	DataTer .30	1.1	9	244	29⅝	28⅞	28¼	— ⅜
123¼	67⅜	Datapnt		15	460	110⅛	104	104¼	—5⅛
18½	10⅝	Dayco .56b	5.8	3	12	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ¼
49¼	37	DaytHd 1.80	4.5	6	59	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	DaytPL 1.74	13.	7	117	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
172½	91½	DPL pf12.50	14.		z40	92	92	92	—1
41½	30¼	Deere 1.80	6.1	6	1256	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	DelmP 1.48	13.	6	93	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	33½	DeltaA 1.20	3.4	7	365	35¼	34½	35	+ ¼
17	8⅝	Deltona		13	59	13	12¼	12⅞	
21⅜	16⅛	DenMfg 1.16	7.0	6	26	17	16½	16½	— ½
23⅞	12	Dennys .88	7.2	5	851	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
20	14⅝	Dentsply .88	5.5	8	266	16⅛	15½	16	— ¼
14⅞	10	DeSoto 1	8.1	7	283	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
15⅞	11½	DetEd 1.60	14.	6	x357	11⅝	d11¼	11½	+ ⅜
90	67½	DetE pf 9.32	15.		y20	63	d63	63	—2⅞
74⅝	52	DetE pf 7.68	15.		y160	51	d50	51	— ⅝
75½	50	DetE pf 7.45	16.		z430	50	d48	48	—4⅞
25⅜	20¼	DE pfF 2.75	14.		x18	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	
25⅛	20¼	DE pfB 2.75	14.		x11	19½	d19¼	19¼	— ⅜
21¾	14¼	DetE pr2.28	15.		x25	15	d14½	14¾	
25⅝	19⅝	Dexter 1	4.3	9	16	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	DiGior .56	6.1	5	77	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
27	17⅝	DiGior pf2.25	12.		4	19	19	19	— ⅜
26½	15¼	DialCp 1.20	8.1	4	19	15	d14⅝	14⅞	— ½
47½	32½	Dialnt 2.20b	6.3	8	92	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞	—1
36⅝	20¼	DiamS 1.60	5.5	9	1065	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
40½	19⅝	Diebold .70	2.0	11	155	35½	35	35¼	
82½	50⅛	DigitalEq		14	2420	68⅝	67¼	67½	—1½
15⅞	8½	Dillingm .60	5.5	5	121	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
23¼	14½	Dillon s 1.08	7.2	8	17	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
48⅛	33	Disney .72	1.7	12	479	43⅜	42⅝	43⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Divrsfdln		10	117	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	DivrsMtg			74	3⅛	d 3⅛	3½	
19¼	10	DrPepr .68	6.0	10	296	11¼	10⅝	11¼	
27	12⅝	Documat		15	64	12⅝	d12	12½	— ⅜
79⅞	34⅞	Dome g s.50	.8		332	60⅛	57⅞	59⅜	—1
24	18⅝	Donald n.60	3.2	8	605	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	DonLJ .14	3.1	10	146	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
31	25	Donnly 1.14	4.5	7	124	25⅞	25	25½	+ ½
20	12⅞	Dorsey .75	5.3	5	13	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
40⅝	27⅜	Dover s .86	2.4	11	76	35½	35	35⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	24⅜	DowCh 1.60	5.1	7	3185	31⅜	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
49½	32½	DowJn 1.60	4.0	12	31	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	
38⅞	23⅞	Dravo 1.36	3.8	10	62	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
63½	39	Dressr 1.10	2.1	9	706	52½	52⅛	52¼	+ ⅛
17¼	13	DrexB 1.72	13.		29	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅛	13⅜	Dreyfs .60a	2.7	6	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
45⅞	33	duPont s 2a	5.8	5	1099	35¼	34⅞	34½	— ⅜
56¼	42	duPnt pf4.50	11.		2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
20⅛	13⅛	DukeP 1.92	13.	5	1161	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
81	60	Duke pf6.75	11.		1	61	61	61	+1
94½	64⅛	Duke pf8.70	13.		z10	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
98⅝	59	Duke pf8.20	13.		z100	62	62	62	+ ½
27⅞	20⅛	Duke pf 2.69	13.		39	20½	d20	20	— ¼
46⅜	31⅛	DunBr 1.76	4.5	12	684	39⅛	38	39⅛	+1⅛
16⅛	12⅞	DuqLt 1.80	15.	7	127	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17⅜	Duq pfA2.10	11.		z200	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1
20¾	13⅞	Duq pf 2	14.		z130	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	14	Duq pf 2.07	15.		z260	14	d13½	13½	— ½
21½	14½	Duq prK2.10	14.		4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
26¾	20¼	Duq pr 2.75	13.		z180	21	20⅝	20⅝	
76½	55	Duq pf 7.20	13.		z10	53½	d53½	53½	—1½
13¼	7⅜	DutchB .16	1.8	34	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
8½	4⅞	DynAm .10	1.6	10	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
		— E—E—E —							
32⅝	22½	EGG s		16	92	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	EMI		75	103	3	3	3	
46⅜	22⅝	E Syss 1	2.9	11	35	34½	33⅝	34¼	
25⅝	17	EagleP .88	5.1	6	199	17¼	d16½	17¼	+ ¼
21¾	14⅜	Easco 1.20	8.2	6	24	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
9¾	5⅝	EastAir		4	343	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
24¼	17	EsAir pf2.69	15.		10	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
26½	15⅝	EastGF .92	4.9	8	367	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
15½	10¼	EastUtl 1.60	15.	6	59	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
66⅞	42⅞	EsKod 2.40a	5.4	7	2159	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	22⅝	Eaton s 1.72	7.6	4	291	22⅞	d22½	22⅝	— ⅛
21½	14¼	Echlin .44	3.1	10	327	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
30⅝	21⅞	EckrdJk 1	4.4	8	339	23⅝	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
35	20¼	EdisBr 1.32	6.2	5	31	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	+1
26⅞	13½	Edwrd .60a	2.8	5	20	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
30½	16⅝	ElPaso 1.48	6.7	7	448	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	16	EPG dpf2.35	14.		21	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅞	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.2	7	54	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
11½	5½	ElecAssc		13	117	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
28	18⅝	EDS 1	4.5	11	4	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	ElMeMg		.16	107	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅜	17½	Elgin 1.60	9.0	6	23	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Elixir			119	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
39	30⅝	EmrsEl 1.60	5.1	9	559	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ¼
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		15	92	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	13½	EmryA 1	7.4	9	95	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
41⅜	25⅜	Emhart 2.40	9.4	6	84	25⅝	d25½	25⅝	— ¼
14½	10⅛	EmpDs 1.44	14.	6	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	EmpD pf.50	12.		z200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	17⅝	EmpGas .50	1.9	6	8	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
38⅞	25⅝	EngMC s.96	3.4	5	1418	28⅝	26⅝	28	— ⅝
21	13⅞	EnnisB s.56	3.8	6	16	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	19¼	Ensrch 1.56	5.8	9	160	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ¼
107	99	Ens pf 10.32	10.		z550	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Entex s .80	5.4	7	74	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
23⅝	9½	Envrtec 1	9.6		55	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
24½	17⅝	Equifx 2.20	12.	6	44	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	Equimk .96	11.	6	2	9	8⅝	8⅝	
24½	18	Eqmk pf2.31	13.		5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
30¼	17¼	EquitG s1.64	6.7	5	111	24½	24	24⅝	+ ½
20⅝	13⅛	EqtLf 2	15.	7	44	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
35½	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.3	7	57	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	
23⅝	12⅛	Esquire .70	5.6	4	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
14½	10	EssexCh .80	7.9	5	16	10⅛	10	10⅛	
47½	15⅝	Estrlin .80	1.9	10	55	43⅝	41⅝	42½	+ ¼
30½	23½	Ethyl 1.50	5.9	5	59	25⅜	25	25½	
25⅝	18⅝	EvanP 1.60b	8.0	4	189	20⅛	18⅝	20	+1
14	9⅝	Evan pf1.40	14.		14	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	25½	ExCelO 1.90	5.8	6	61	34⅝	33	33	—2
18¾	13¼	Exclsr 1.81e	13.		6	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
67¾	49⅜	Exxon 4.80	8.0	6	3740	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	— ⅜
		— F—F—F —							
31½	23	FMC 1.40	5.6	4	401	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
40	31½	FMC pf 2.25	7.3		52	31½	d30	31	— ½
15⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .48	3.7	10	466	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅜
8	4½	FabriCtr .28	6.1	4	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7¼	4⅛	FacetEnt .15e	2.9	73	35	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—
57⅜	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.6	7	150	47¼	46	46⅝	— ⅜
15	8⅝	FairmlF .76	5.9	10	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅝	FamDlr .40	3.4	6	19	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
16	10	FrWstFn		2	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4½	3⅛	FarahMf			37	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Fedders			164	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	32⅜	FedCo 2.40	7.5	6	45	32½	d32	32	—1
65½	21	FedExpr		15	116	54	53⅝	53¼	— ½
20¼	14⅛	FdMog 1.08	7.3	4	42	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	FedNM 1.28	10.	4	3854	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
35	20⅞	FedPB 1	3.3	9	580	30½	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	26½	FPap pf1.20	3.2		23	38⅝	37½	37½	—1⅜
15¾	13⅝	FdSignl s		7	17	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	21⅜	FedDSt 1.70	7.6	5	177	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
26	18⅝	Ferro 1.20	6.5	5	104	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
13½	6¼	FldFin .60	9.1	3	126	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
34½	25½	FldUnl 2.80	11.	4	15	25¼	d25	25	— ½
37¾	25	Fldcst 2	8.0	4	14	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
18½	8¼	Flimwy .20b	2.0	8	213	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
11	6½	Flimwy pf			7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19	9⅝	FinCpA .50	4.9	3	22	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19½	10¼	FinSBar 1	8.8	4	64	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
45½	25½	FinlFed 1.40	5.0	5	103	28¼	27⅛	28	+ ⅜
13⅝	7¼	Firestn .60	8.3	14	396	7⅝	d 7⅝	7¼	
21⅜	11	FtChrt .80	7.0	4	954	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	FstChic 1.28	8.6	5	1066	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
42½	32¼	FtBnTx 1.56	4.3	7	23	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
42¾	31⅜	FtInBn 1.50	4.3	7	81	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	12½	FstMiss .50	1.8	16	346	28½	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	26	FstNBo 2.20	8.3	4	x719	26	d25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25¼	16¾	FNStBn 2.20	12.	4	48	18	18	18	
15	6½	FstPa .44	6.9	11	557	6½	d 6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅛	FstPa wt			55	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg			4	1⅜	d 1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19½	11⅞	FtUnRl 1.28	8.0	17	25	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	FtVaBk .52	8.7	4	26	6	5⅞	6	
28	20⅝	FtWisc 1.88	9.0	4	17	21	21	21	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	FischM 1.50	6.1	6	15	25⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
15½	7	FishFds .40	5.6		84	7¼	7	7⅛	
24½	14⅝	FishrScl .52	2.9	6	46	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
11¼	6½	FleetEnt .52	7.7	8	125	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20¼	15½	Fleming 1	6.1	6	50	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
19⅝	12⅛	FlexiV .80	5.0	4	81	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ¼
15	10⅝	Flexi pf1.61	15.		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
68	46½	FlaECst .10e	.2	4	6	57⅝	57	57½	— ¼
28½	19⅝	FlaPL 2.40	11.	5	1255	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
31⅞	21⅜	FlaPow 3	13.	6	407	23½	23	23¼	
20⅛	19⅝	FlaStl s 1	4.9	4	29	u20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
64⅞	34⅝	Fluor s 1.20	2.2	13	373	56⅝	55⅛	55½	—1¼
28	16⅝	FooteC 1.70	7.2	6	4	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
45⅝	29⅝	FordM 4	14.	3	1650	30⅝	29½	29½	— ⅜
30⅞	18⅝	ForMK 2	9.1	4	65	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	FtDear 1.24	13.		31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	39	FtHow 1.48	3.7	9	89	40⅞	40	40⅛	—1
30⅝	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	2.3	10	180	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	Fotomat			47	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
48½	29⅜	FeurPho		18	206	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ¼
14¼	8⅜	FoxStaP .68	7.2	6	20	9½	9⅜	9½	
44⅜	30⅝	Foxboro 1.30	3.8	8	147	35⅝	34⅝	34½	— ⅜
11⅛	6⅝	FrankM .48	5.9	5	179	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
73⅝	30	FrptMn s1.50	2.6	12	821	60	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
49⅜	40	FrptM wi			61	39½	d38½	39	—1⅛
17⅞	8½	Frigtrn .30	3.4	8	51	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
40	26¼	Fruehf 2.40	9.1	4	108	26⅝	d26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
22½	10	Fuqua .50	2.9	3	184	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12½	Fuqua pf1.25	7.8		14	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —							
12½	9¼	GAF .68	7.2	5	297	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
16½	12⅞	GAF pf 1.20	9.2		7	13	12⅞	13	
46	24⅝	GATX 2.20	7.4	5	93	29⅞	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
49⅜	34¼	GCA s .20	.5	21	181	39½	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	GDV		4	41	10⅝	10½	10½	
6⅜	3⅝	GF Eqp			27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅛	GK Tec 1.30	5.4	5	204	24	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
34	22½	GK pf 1.94	6.7		14	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	GMR Pr			17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	30⅜	GalvHou s.48	1.5	15	150	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
38⅛	22¼	GamSk 1.50	4.6	6	73	33⅛	32½	32½	—1
49¼	39⅝	Gannett 2	5.0	11	91	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	GapStr .38	6.2	4	28	6⅛	d 6	6⅛	— ⅛
26½	13⅝	Garfink 1.30	9.0	5	46	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	
16¼	11⅛	GasSvc 1.28	11.	4	11	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
15⅛	7⅛	Gatewy .60	5.1	5	40	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	36	GearhtO .36	.7	25	55	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	— ⅜
37⅛	22⅝	Gelco 1.20	4.9	6	30	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
30	21⅛	GemCa			12	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
17½	13⅛	GemIn 1.80	13.		11	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	GAInv 2.12e	16.		60	13	12⅝	13	
70½	43⅞	GnAmO .60b	1.1	19	179	58⅝	56½	56¾	—1½
17⅝	13⅛	GnBcsh .80	5.8	3	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17½	6½	GenCare		15	54	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅜	GCinm s .68	3.7	8	46	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
85⅛	27¼	GDynam 1.20	1.7	10	1225	73⅛	71⅝	71⅞	—1⅛
95	80	GDyn pf4.25	5.1		13	84	84	84	—1
57½	45	GenEl 2.80	5.8	8	2308	48⅛	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
37	24⅛	GenFds 2	7.8	5	718	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
47	28⅝	GnGth 1.57e	4.2	26	134	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+1
23¼	14	GnHost .70	4.6	2	15	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅜
54	31⅝	GnInst .80	1.8	8	133	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛	— ⅛
48	36⅝	GnInstr pf 3	7.6		2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	GenMed .44	3.1	11	37	14	14	14	
28½	19	GnMills 1.32	6.1	7	919	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+1⅛
65⅞	47⅜	GMot 5.45e	11.	5	3425	48⅝	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
46⅝	33½	GMot pf3.75	11.		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
62¼	44⅜	GMot pf 5	11.		6	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅜	GnPort .80	5.9	4	81	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
18	5⅝	GPU		4	930	6⅝	6	6⅛	
14	8	GnRefr		5	25	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
39⅜	26¼	GnSignl 1.28	4.1	9	120	32⅝	31⅝	31⅜	— ⅜
11	7½	GnSteel .40	5.2	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	24	GTE 2.72	11.	6	845	24⅞	24	24½	+ ⅛
31	23½	GTE pf 2.50	11.		4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
26	17⅝	GTE pf 2.48	13.		12	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
14	10	GTFl pf1.25	13.		z100	10	10	10	
14⅛	9⅝	GTFl pf1.30	13.		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅝	GTire 1.50	9.4	5	94	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		181	40	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Genst g s1.60			27	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅝	GenuPt s1.04	5.0	9	237	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
34⅞	23½	GaPac 1.20	4.5	8	757	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ½
36	30	GaPac pfB	7.4		2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
24⅛	16	GaPw pf2.56	15.		16	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
24⅛	17	GaPw pf2.52	15.		5	17	17	17	
26⅞	20⅝	GaPw pf2.75	13.		3	20⅝	d20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
76½	52	GaPw pf7.80	15.		z340	53	52	53	+1
66½	29⅝	Geosrc .80	1.5	13	330	52	51¼	52	— ⅛
30⅞	20⅜	GerbPd 1.62	8.0	6	51	21	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
97¾	48⅛	Getty 1.50e	1.9	11	597	79	74⅝	78⅝	+1⅝
11⅞	6¼	GiantPC		13	17	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	GibrFn .60	7.5	4	565	8⅛	d 7⅝	8	+ ⅛
37	14⅝	GldLew 1	3.4	5	42	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
19½	12	GiffHill .92	6.6	4	49	14⅝	13⅞	14	
28	20	Gillette 1.72	8.3	6	145	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	GinosInc .44	4.2		25	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	GleasW .80	4.5	5	29	17⅝	d17	17⅞	+ ⅜
55⅝	16½	GlobMar .20	.4	11	82	48½	47⅛	47¼	—1¼
17	11⅛	GldWFn .54	3.9	5	391	14	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
24	17⅝	Gdrich 1.56	8.8	4	76	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
92⅞	76⅛	Gdrich pf7.85	9.8		z50	80	80	80	+1
18½	10¼	Goodyr 1.30	12.	6	1912	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	Gordjw .72	3.3	4	37	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
29¼	21⅞	Gould 1.72	7.8	6	187	22⅛	d21⅞	22	
27	21¼	Gould pf1.35	6.4		1	21	d21	21	— ¼
44½	27	Grace 2.05	5.5	7	311	37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
40¼	30⅛	Grainr .92	3.0	9	131	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ½
14½	10¼	Granitvl 1	9.4	5	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr .80	8.1	4	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	GtAtPc			255	6⅝	d 6⅜	6½	— ⅛
32⅝	20	GtLkInt .68a	3.0	5	25	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
32	24	GNIrn 3.75e	14.	9	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.8	6	275	33⅝	31⅞	33⅛	+1⅛
27⅛	14	GtWFin s.88	5.6	4	1104	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
18⅝	11½	Greyh 1.20	7.2	6	573	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	13-32	Greyhnd wt			160	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
13⅞	8½	GrowG .44b	3.7	8	112	12¼	11⅞	12	
7	4⅝	GthRty			10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32½	14⅞	Grumm 1.20	4.9	12	78	24½	23⅝	24½	
24⅞	18¼	Grum pf2.80	14.		29	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
16⅝	10	Guardin s.32	2.7	6	29	12½	12	12	— ⅛
22¼	13⅝	GlfWstn .75	4.0	4	2136	18⅝	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
45	30⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	6.8		23	37½	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅝
54½	24⅜	GulfOil 2.25	5.2	6	5154	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	—1⅛
37⅝	11½	GulfRes .32	1.3	16	662	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
47½	17½	GulfR pf1.30	4.3		7	31	30¼	30⅛	—
43½	17¼	GulfR pf1.60	5.7		42	29	28	28	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	14.	6	209	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
27⅛	13⅝	GulfUtd 1.12	6.6	7	456	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	Gulton .60	4.5	7	206	13⅝	12¼	13⅛	+ ½
		— H—H—H —							
10⅝	2⅝	HMW		4	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
25½	17	HackW s 2	12.	5	15	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Hajoca		12	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	20½	HallFB 1.44	6.0	8	151	24⅝	22⅝	24	+1⅛
09⅝	62⅝	Hallibt 2	2.1	15	607	96⅝	95	96⅝	— ⅜
28½	18	HamrP 1.50	6.1	5	34	25⅜	24½	24½	—1⅛
16	10⅝	HanJS 1.52e	13.		31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	HanJl 1.84a	13.		14	14	13⅝	14	
15⅝	10	Hndlmn 1	10.	6	20	10	d 9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
59⅝	18⅝	HandyH .70	1.9	19	330	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	—1⅛
44⅞	32⅝	Hanna 2	6.1	5	47	33½	33	33	—1
41⅛	28¼	HarBrJ 1.44	5.0	5	34	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Hardees .32	2.6	4	46	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
26	11⅞	Harnish .40	3.0		108	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
25⅞	22⅝	HarrBk 2	8.4	5	20	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
39½	25⅛	Harris .72	2.3	12	627	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
36½	28⅝	Harsco 2	6.0	6	75	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10	HartSM .88	8.7	4	229	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	HarteHk .68	3.3	10	95	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
13	7⅝	HartIZd .40b	5.4	4	51	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	HattSe 1.50a	13.	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27	18¼	HwllEl 2.44	13.	5	44	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
18¼	8⅝	HayesA .40	4.5		9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅝	12½	Hazeltn .60	2.5	9	41	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
31⅝	16¼	HeathTec s		6	18	26½	26	26½	
19	9⅝	Hecks .30	1.9	8	612	16⅝	14	16⅛	+2⅛
53½	7⅝	HeclaM		9	1494	33	30⅝	31⅛	—3⅛
28⅝	21¼	HellmB s.80	3.2	8	30	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
43⅛	34½	HeinzH 2.20	6.0	6	243	37	36	36½	+ ⅛
32¼	26½	Heinz pf1.70	6.3		5	27	27	27	+ ½
10⅝	6⅝	HeleneC		7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34	16	Helirint 1.20	7.1	5	296	17⅝	16⅞	17	
57	32⅝	HelmrP s .36	.8	17	64	47	45⅝	46¼	+1
3⅝	1⅝	HemCap			25	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅝	16⅝	Herculs 1.20	6.8	5	311	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
26½	17⅜	Hershy 1.40	6.5	6	48	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Hesston		12	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13¼	Hestn pf1.60	12.		3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
32⅞	24⅜	Heublin 1.66	6.7	7	278	24⅝	d24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
78½	46⅛	HewltPk s.40	.6	17	1247	62⅝	61	62⅛	
30½	26⅛	Hexcel n .52	2.0	14	194	26⅛	d25⅝	25½	— ⅜
24	18⅝	HiShear .50b	2.5	7	38	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7	HiVolt .12	1.2	12	78	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	29	Hillenbd 1.30	4.6	6	20	29	d28⅛	28½	— ⅛
36⅜	25	Hilton 1.36	4.8	8	177	28½	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
25	14⅝	Hobart 1.20	7.9	6	104	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅝	Holiday .70	4.2	7	321	17	16⅝	16⅝	
34	25⅛	HildyA .85t	3.3		19	26	26	26	+ ⅛
53⅞	15⅝	HollyS			128	45½	43⅝	45⅛	+1⅝
10⅝	7½	HmeG pf1.10	14.		24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
65	31	Homst 1.60	3.3	9	789	49⅝	47½	48⅛	+ ⅛
101	63⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.2	8	1404	83⅝	82¼	82⅝	—1
23½	14⅝	HoovU 1.24	8.5	5	28	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3½	Horizon		7	145	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	26½	HospCp .60	1.4	14	796	42⅝	42	42⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	HostIntl .60	4.6	4	34	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	HousFb .20	4.7	11	24	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	HoushF 1.55	11.	4	122	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33½	24⅜	HouF pf2.50	10.		5	24⅝	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
31⅝	24⅝	HousIn 2.68	9.7	6	337	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
49½	26¼	HousNG 1.30	3.3	9	84	39⅝	38⅞	38⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	10⅝	HowdJn .44	1.8	16	1445	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
19⅞	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.76	11.	7	17	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
33	16½	HudMin g.80e			73	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
28½	16⅝	Huffy s .60	3.4	7	54	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
67½	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.5	15	4060	57⅝	56	56½	—1⅝
38	30⅝	Human s.75	2.1	16	191	36⅝	35½	35½	
23⅝	17⅝	Huma pf2.50	14.		63	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
16½	11	HuntCh .40	3.6		26	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
29	22	HuttEF s.80	3.4	5	131	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
15½	10⅛	Hayck .72	6.5	7	98	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
30⅝	21	IC Ind 1.84	8.6	2	75	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
47	34⅛	IC In pf 3.50	10.		13	35	34⅝	34½	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	ICN			23	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
33⅝	27⅝	INACp s2.20	7.6	5	377	29⅝	27⅜	29⅝	+1⅛
17⅝	12⅝	INAIn 1.48	11.		39	13⅛	13	13	
15⅝	10⅝	IU Int .95	7.5	7	387	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28	16½	IUInt pf1.25	5.2		2	24	24	24	— ½
22⅛	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	7.2		11	19	18⅝	19	
26⅝	18⅛	IdahoP 2.48	13.	8	104	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27½	19¼	IdealB 1.60	8.1	4	55	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—1
7	4⅞	IdealT .24t	5.2		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅞	15⅝	IllPowr 2.28	14.	6	184	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
22⅝	16	IlPow pf2.04	13.		z70	16	16	16	
24⅝	16¾	IlPow pf2.13	13.		z120	18½	17½	17½	+ ¾
43	32½	IlPow pf3.78	13.		z20	30	d30	30	—3
29½	20⅜	ITW 1	4.5	7	43	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ⅜
25⅝	15⅝	ImplCp 1.20	7.1	3	95	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
33¼	18	INCO .60	2.3	16	3185	26	25	26	+ ¾
10	6	IncCap			19	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
10⅛	8½	IncCC 1.02e	12.		27	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
22½	13⅝	IndlM pf2.15	15.		15	14	14	14	— ⅛
21	14½	IndlM pf2.25	15.		5	15⅛	15	15	— ½
30⅝	25⅜	IndlGas 2.60	9.6	5	27	28	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
24	17	IndlPL 2.24	13.	5	271	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	IndNatl 1.60	9.8	4	24	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	15⅝	Inexco .20	.6	23	405	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅜
62⅜	46⅝	IngerR 3.32	5.9	7	381	56	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
38	29⅝	IngR pf 2.35	6.9		x51	34	32⅝	34	+1⅛
16⅝	13¼	IngrTec .54	4.0	11	15	13⅝	13½	13½	
40⅝	29¼	InldStl 2.80	9.4	5	42	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	10¼	Insilco .94b	8.6	5	75	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	14	Inslc pf1.25	8.9		2	14	14	14	
2⅝	1	InstInvTr			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
32¾	16	Integon .48	2.1	9	79	23⅝	22½	22½	— ½
21⅛	14	ItcpSe 1.92a	13.		33	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
42¾	36	Interco 2.64	6.9	5	x49	38⅝	38	38¼	+1⅛
92	86	Inter pf 7.75	9.1		11	85	d85	85	—2
34¼	26¼	IntDiv		5	33	26⅝	d26	26⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	23	Intrlk 2.20	8.8	4	5	25	25	25	
16⅝	10¼	IntAlum .60	5.0	5	x27	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
80	59⅝	IBM s 3.44	5.7	12	4855	60⅝	d59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	16⅝	IntFlav .80	4.7	10	x565	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ⅛
45½	30	IntHarv 2.50	8.2	3	579	30⅝	30	30½	+ ½
61½	43⅛	IntMin 3.48	6.4	7	418	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅜	IntMult 1.20	7.9	5	67	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.40	6.7	5	689	36½	d35⅝	36	— ⅛
30¼	10⅝	IntRectf .32	1.3	8	10	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	24¼	IntTT 2.40	9.6	9	2061	25⅛	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
54½	45	IntTT pfH 4	9.0		7	44½	d44½	44½	— ⅛
51	39⅞	IntTT pfJ 4	9.8		7	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
50	39	IntTT pfK 4	10.		306	39⅝	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
56½	41⅝	IntTT pfO 5	12.		8	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
40	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	7.3		9	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
53¼	41	IntTT pf4.50	11.		2	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
31¼	16½	Intpce 1.40	5.8	5	17	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	5.6	6	12	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—
15⅝	10½	IntstPw 1.56	14.	6	26	11⅛	11	11⅛	
30⅝	17⅝	IowaBf s.60	2.2	6	249	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	—
15¼	11	IowaEl 1.60	14.	6	19	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
27⅝	15⅝	IowlG 2.10	12.	6	27	16⅝	16	16⅛	+
22⅝	17⅝	IowaPS 2.20	12.	6	26	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
22⅝	18⅝	IowaRs 2.52	13.	6	22	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
6⅝	4½	IpcoCp .12	2.7	16	30	4⅝	4½	4½	
38½	30⅛	IrvgBk 2.72	9.0	4	165	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—
35⅝	20¼	ItekCp		14	288	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+
3⅝	3½	ItelCp			520	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
14	3⅝	Itel pf			61	3⅝	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	6.9	8	19	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25½	17⅝	JameRv n.48	2.6	5	70	19	18½	18½	—
12⅝	8¼	Jamsw .50b	5.8	4	47	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	JapnF 1.32e	18.		96	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
38	23⅝	JeffPilt 1.20	4.9	5	84	24⅝	24	24¼	—
91	57	JerCpf 9.36	16.		z210	59	58	59	+2
79	49	JerCpf 8	16.		z150	50	50	50	
116	90	JerC pf13.50	15.		z10	89	d89	89	—1
105⅝	77	JerCpf 11	15.		z10	75½	d75½	75½	—1½
21½	13½	JerC pf 2.18	15.		2	15	15	15	
30⅛	21¼	JewelC 1.60	7.2	6	35	24½	22⅝	22⅝	—1
6	3	Jewelcor		14	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27¾	19⅝	JhnMan 1.92	9.5	5	179	20⅛	d19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
64⅝	45	JhnMn pf5.40	12.		5	45	45	45	
81⅝	64⅜	JohnJn 2	3.0	12	510	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	+1
12¼	6½	JohnEF		20	60	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—
33	23	JohnCn 1.20	5.2	7	43	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
40	28⅝	JohnC pf 2	6.9		3	29⅝	29	29	
15⅝	7⅝	JonLgn .60	7.5	7	29	8⅝	7⅝	8	—
46½	37½	JonLaupf 5	13.		z50	37½	37½	37½	—1⅛
34⅝	28	Jorgen 1.50	5.0	5	3	30	30	30	
24⅝	17½	Jostens 1	5.5	8	79	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
37⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg 1.72	5.5	8	87	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	—
		— K—K—K —							
57	33½	KLM 3.49e	10.		8	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	K mart .84	4.4	7	482	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5.8	4	399	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅝
47½	43⅝	KaiAl pf2.37	5.3		z500	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
85	61	KaiAl pf4.12	6.0		1	68⅝	68½	68½	—7½
29⅝	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	7.1	4	38	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	KaiC pf 1.37	8.7		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
46	24⅝	KaisrSt			521	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	KaneMil .28	2.9	32	122	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅛	Kaneb .80	3.2	11	287	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.66	14.	6	59	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
49½	31⅝	KCPL pf4.50	15.		z180	32	d31	31	—2
23½	15	KCPL pf2.20	14.		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	21	KCSoln 1.10	3.3	6	30	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
18⅝	8½	KCSou pf 1	12.		z50	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—
19	13	KanGE 1.94	14.	9	64	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
28	17⅝	KanNb 1.48	6.3	9	25	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅜
20⅝	15⅝	KanPLt 2.04	13.	6	38	16	15⅝	16	
25⅝	16⅝	KaPL pf2.32	14.		1	17	17	17	
14⅝	6⅝	KatyInd		4	207	11⅞	10½	11⅛	— ⅜
37⅛	18⅝	Katy pf 1.46	5.1		54	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	KaufBr .24	3.0	5	70	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
31	13	Kauf pf 1.50	12.		4	13⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Keane .60	3.0	6	18	20	20	20	
16⅝	7⅝	Keller .30	3.2	5	48	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg 1.32	8.1	8	289	16⅝	16	16⅛	
14⅝	8¼	Kellwd .80	8.9		24	9⅝	9	9	
34⅝	17⅝	KenlRty .10e	.3	81	25	32½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	22	Kenmt s		7	90	21⅝	d20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	21¼	Kennct 1.40	4.6	8	1223	31	29	30⅝	
21⅞	15½	KyUtil 2.12	13.	8	57	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.6	6	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
78⅝	46	KerrM 1.80	2.6	11	794	71½	70⅝	70½	—1⅝
17¼	8½	KeysCon			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29½	17	Keysint s.48	1.8	14	40	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	27⅝	KiddeW 1.80	5.7	4	268	32⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅜
51½	42	Kidde prB 4	9.8		2	41	d41	41	—1
51¼	42½	KiddepfC 4	9.4		1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
30	21⅞	Kidde pr1.64	6.6		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
48½	39½	KimbCl 3.20	7.6	6	91	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	—1
16⅝	10	KingDSt .90	8.9	5	61	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
22¼	15½	Kirsch 1.32	8.3	5	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26½	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	3.1	8	21	22½	21¾	22⅛	+ ¼
27¾	17½	Koehrin 1.10	5.9	4	24	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	19⅝	Koper n1.20	5.7	25	14	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
24	18¼	Kollmr s .40	2.0	11	19	20⅝	19⅝	20	
31⅝	18½	Kopors 1.40	5.8	9	393	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
47½	35	Kopprpf 4	11.		z310	35	35	35	— ½
50⅝	40	Kraft 3.20	7.8	6	391	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
13½	6⅝	Kroehlr			3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27	15⅝	Kroger s1.36	8.4	5	105	16⅝	16	16⅛	
29⅝	24½	Kubota .58e	2.1	29	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	Kuhlm .80	8.5	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
15	9⅝	Kysor .88	8.7	4	39	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
		— L—L—L —							
14⅝	4⅝	LFE .12r	1.5	8	15	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	LTV		2	868	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
21½	11¼	LTVA .36t	2.1		3	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
57	43⅝	LTV pf 5	11.		3	44	43½	43½	—1
39	23⅝	LTV pf 2.60	8.6		120	30⅝	30	30¼	— ¼
12⅝	8⅝	LQuint 1.11t	11.	12	63	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	LacGas 1.86	11.	4	17	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ¼
19½	10¼	LamsSe s.80	7.0	4	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¼
22½	11⅝	LaneBry 1	5.8	9	421	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
33½	23½	Lanier s .44	1.9	12	157	24½	d23½	23⅝	— ⅜
15	9⅝	LawiCh .60	5.9	10	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29	21⅜	LearPet s.12	.6	19	318	21⅝	d20⅝	21⅛	— ½
29½	17⅝	LearSg 1.04	4.4	5	146	22⅞	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
24½	18¼	LswyTrn 1.30	6.5	5	147	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	LeeEnt .84	4.4	7	8	19⅝	19	19	
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	4.0	7	22	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	LehValInd		10	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
21	14¼	LVIn pf			1	14	d14	14	— ⅛
14	9⅝	Lehmn 1.67e	15.		240	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
23⅝	13	Lennar s.32	2.8	4	118	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—
30	23⅝	Lenox 1.48	6.4	6	24	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—
8⅝	6⅝	LesFay .48	7.4	7	26	6⅝	6½	6½	—
22¼	16	LevFdC			6	18½	18⅝	18½	
14⅝	12⅝	LevFin .75a	5.7		9	13⅝	13	13⅝	
39⅝	32⅛	LeviStr s1.10	2.9	8	249	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	—
29⅝	17⅝	LevitzF 1	4.5	5	79	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—
28⅝	23⅝	LOF 2.20a	9.5	5	44	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
57⅝	46	LOF pf 4.75	10.		2	46	d45⅝	45⅝	—
22⅝	14	LibtyCp s.60	4.0	6	25	15	14⅝	14⅝	—
5⅝	2	LibrtyLn		43	14	3	3	3	
13⅛	8	LibtL pf			2	11½	11½	11½	
26	14⅝	Litemk .48	2.2	11	27	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
42	29⅝	Liggett 2.50	6.5	7	451	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
63⅝	47	LillyEli 2.10	4.2	11	342	50⅝	49½	49⅝	—
18⅛	13½	LincNt 2.80	7.7	5	53	36⅝	36½	36½	
18½	13½	LincPl 1.80a	13.		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Lionel .16	2.7	5	46	6	5⅝	6	
57⅝	20⅝	Litton 1b	1.9	8	849	53	51½	52⅛	—
86	30½	Lift ptc pf			2	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—1⅛
19⅝	17¼	Litton pf 2	12.		11	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	18⅝	Lockhd		15	433	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1
45	23⅝	Loctite .56	1.7	12	150	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1
73⅝	42⅝	Loews 1.20	2.0	4	142	61½	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10½	LomFn 1	8.6	5	95	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21	14⅝	LomMt 2.36e	16.	6	88	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
30¼	21¼	LnStar 1.65	6.8	4	36	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	246	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	17	LIL pfP2.43	14.		3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
26⅛	19⅝	LIL pfO2.47	13.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
33	23⅝	LongDr .76	3.3	9	15	23	d22½	23	+ ⅜
60	29	LoralCp 1.20	2.3	15	47	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	—
57⅝	24⅝	LaLand 1.80	4.2	10	1388	43⅝	41⅝	42⅝	—1
29½	19	LaPac .40b	2.6	4	812	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ¼
22¼	15⅝	LouvGs 2.06	13.	7	39	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
17¼	8	LowensR			18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15¼	Lowes n .60	4.0	8	135	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	—
64½	42½	Lubrzl 1.80	3.3	12	334	54⅝	53⅝	54	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	LuckyS 1.12	7.8	7	287	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18⅝	11½	Ludlow .80	7.3	7	31	11⅝	11¼		
17¼	12	Lukens .96	7.0	9	3	13⅝	13⅝		
25⅝	13½	LynCSys .40	2.0	14	20	20	19⅝		
		— M—M—M —							
41⅝	19⅝	MACOM s.20	.6	22	108	34½	33½		
57⅝	37⅛	MCA 1.50	3.0	9	411	50⅞	50⅝		
15⅝	10⅝	MEI .44	4.0	6	33	11	11		
38⅝	18⅝	MGIC 1.12	5.8	6	767	19⅝	18⅝		
24	14⅝	MacAF 1	4.3	8	41	23	22⅝		
11⅛	7⅛	MacDn .40	5.6	6	12	7⅝	7⅛		
13⅝	7⅛	Macke .52	7.3	4	25	7¼	d 7		
28⅝	22⅝	MB Ltd g n1.40a		11	25	24⅝			
21⅝	11¼	Macmill .82	5.8	8	554	15	14		
57	35	Macy 2.25	4.4	5	129	51⅝	50½		
49	35	Macy pf4.25	12.		z510	35⅝	35		
20⅝	13⅝	MdsFd 2.45e	13.		564	18⅝	18⅝		
11½	6⅛	MagicCf .60	9.2	4	214	6⅝	6⅝		
33⅝	26⅝	MalonH 1.12	3.9	9	x35	29	28½		
28⅝	15⅝	MatAst n		8	185	17⅝	16⅝		
11½	5⅝	Manhtt .30b	4.1	4	129	7⅝	7¼		
10⅛	5⅝	MathLf .30	4.4	9	5	6⅝	6⅝		
37⅝	26⅝	MfrHan 2.52	9.1	4	199	27⅝	27½		
48⅛	26⅝	MAPCO 1.60	4.0	11	241	40⅝	39⅝		
73⅝	34⅝	MarOil s1.80	3.0	12	519	60	58½		
21⅝	14⅝	MarMid .80	5.3	4	38	15½	14⅝		
16	14⅝	MarMid wd			64	15½	15⅝		
16⅝	11⅝	MarionL .64	4.9	18	x75	13⅝	13		
20½	11⅝	MarkCtl .36	2.1	11	57	17⅝	17		
21½	12½	Mark pf1.20	6.8		4	17⅝	17⅝		
26⅛	19	Marley 1	4.9	5	x127	20½	20⅛		
24	12½	Marriot .20	1.1	10	430	18⅝	18⅛		
72¼	59	MrshM 3.60	6.0	10	315	60⅝	59½		
25⅝	14½	MrshF 1.24	8.3	7	94	15	d14⅝		
57¼	32⅝	MartM 2.12	4.4	7	202	48⅝	47¼		
34	10⅝	MaryK .60	2.2	10	49	27⅝	26½		
31⅞	17⅝	Md Cup .64	2.8	7	9	22⅝	22⅝		
27½	19½	Masco .60	2.7	8	542	22⅝	22⅛		
30⅝	22½	Masonit 1.32	5.8	6	131	22⅝	22⅝		
14¼	10½	MasM 1.44e	13.	7	24	11⅝	11		
13⅝	8⅝	MasseyF			112	8⅝	8⅝		
17⅛	12	MasCp 1.72	13.		33	12⅝	12½		
11⅝	8⅝	Masinc 1.16	13.		37	9⅝	8⅝		
34¼	25⅝	MatsuE .35e	1.3	8	10	26⅝	26⅝		
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel .30	3.9	7	229	7⅝	7⅝		
7⅝	4⅛	Mattel wt			54	5	4⅝		
28⅝	21½	Mattl pf2.50	11.		9	21⅝	21⅝		
27⅝	19⅝	MayDS 1.40	7.0	5	48	20	19⅝		
25⅝	17⅝	MayerO 1.10	6.4	6	54	17½	d17⅝		
4⅞	3⅛	MaysJW		4	21	3⅝	3⅝		
28⅝	22½	Maytg 1.80a	7.9	7	99	22⅝	d22¼		
36½	15⅝	McDrm 1.40	5.0	48	949	28⅝	28⅛		
38⅝	22½	McDr pf2.20	7.3		16	31	30⅝		
29⅝	20½	McDr pf2.60	13.		4	20⅝	20⅝		
51⅝	36⅝	McDnld .56	1.5	8	846	37⅝	37¼		
52⅝	20	McDonD .90	2.1	8	833	42	40⅝		
32¼	23¾	McDonh 1.32	5.5	4	13	24	23⅝		
31⅝	24¼	McGEd 1.80	6.0	7	166	30⅝	29⅝		
31	23½	McGrH 1.52	5.8	9	202	26⅝	25⅝		
89	26⅝	McIntyr g			z8540	65½	64		
16½	9½	McLean .64	6.6		47	9⅝	9⅝		
13⅝	7⅝	McLouf		5	18	7⅝	7⅝		
58	15⅝	McMorO .10	.2	127	50	44⅝	43⅝		
20½	12	McNeil .90	6.9	8	11	13	12⅝		
29⅝	22⅝	Mead 1.80	8.0	4	1167	22⅝	d22		
48½	28⅝	Measrx .50	1.7	11	42	30⅝	30		
72¾	34	Medtrn .60	1.0	14	184	61½	60⅝		
31½	23½	Melville 1.40	6.5	6	336	24⅝	24		
39	13¾	Memorex		4	262	14⅝	13½		
41	32¾	MercStr 1	3.0	5	23	33⅝	33		
29⅝	20¼	MerTx s1.32	6.4	5	33	20⅝	20⅝		
75⅝	58¼	Merck 2.30	3.7	12	543	62⅝	61⅝		
41⅝	27½	Merdith 1.32	3.8	5	12	34½	34½		
26⅝	16⅝	MerrLy .96	4.6	6	994	21	20⅝		
70⅝	34⅝	MesaPet n		3	7268	62	59⅝		
42⅝	27¼	MesaRoy n.12e	.3		282	35	34⅝		
18¼	14¼	Mesab 1.40e	9.7	10	47	14½	14¼		
21⅝	15¼	Mesta			2	17	17		
27⅝	14½	MGM .60b	3.0	10	378	20	19⅝		
74½	51½	Metrm 3.20	5.2	8	29	61⅝	60½		
38	24½	MtE pfC3.90	16.		z50	25	25		
82	51	MtE pfF8.12	16.		z50	49⅝	d49⅝		
82	49¼	MtE pf 8.32	17.		z130	50	49⅝		
15⅛	11⅝	MchGs 1.30b	11.	9	15	11⅝	d11½		
28¼	20⅝	MhWl pf2.67	13.		15	21½	20⅝		
25⅝	20	MhWl pf2.12	11.		1	20	20		
22⅝	16⅛	MdCTel 1.68	10.	6	62	16⅝	16¼		
27½	19⅝	MdCT pf2.06	10.		1	19⅝	19⅝		
16⅝	10¼	MidSUt 1.58	14.	5	847	11⅝	11¼		
4⅝	1⅝	MidlndM		4	29	3	2⅝		
30½	17½	MidRos 1.30	4.9	8	80	26⅝	26		
29⅝	17	MillerW 1.20	6.7	7	10	17⅝	17⅝		
41⅝	21⅝	MillBrd 1.20	3.7	7	887	34⅝	31⅝		
27½	16½	MilRoy .40	1.6	17	11	25⅝	25⅝		
25⅝	17¼	MinnGs 1.94	10.	4	13	19⅝	18⅝		
60⅝	46⅝	MMM 2.80	5.9	9	1461	48¼	47⅝		
21⅝	15	MinPL 2.04	12.	6	30	16½	16⅝		
15⅝	10⅝	MirroCp .96	7.7	6	3	12½	12¼		
33⅝	24⅝	Misnins s.80	3.2	6	4	25	24⅝		
62¼	45½	MPacC 3	5.6	5	75	54	53		
13⅝	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	10.	6	13	10	9⅝		
23½	17	MoPS pf2.44	14.		1	17	17		
25	17	MoPS pr2.61	15.		2	17½	17		
89½	36¼	Mobil s 3	4.0	8	4061	76¼	74⅝		
2⅞	1⅝	MobileH		13	33	2⅝	2		
15⅝	11½	MdMer .20	1.8	5	27	11⅝	d11¼		
14½	7⅝	Mohasco .90	10.	8	[illegible]	9⅝	9⅝		
20¼	9⅝	MohkDta		11	335	16¼	15⅝		
14⅝	10⅝	MohkR 1.20	10.	[illegible]	[illegible]	11⅝	11⅝		
29⅝	14½	Monrh s1.28a	4.8	5	[illegible]	25½	25		
50⅝	26⅝	Monogr .65a	1.6	5	50	40⅝	40⅝		
62⅝	46⅝	Monsan 3.40	6.7	6	[illegible]	51⅝	49⅝		
22⅝	16	MntDU 1.80	10.	6	[illegible]	17⅝	17⅝		
24½	19⅝	MonPw 2.12	10.	7	31	20⅝	20⅝		
20⅝	14⅝	MonSt 1.80a	12.		81	[illegible]	[illegible]		
9⅝	7⅝	MONY 1.02e	13.	8	28	7⅝	7⅝		
58	27	MoorM 1.12	2.4	7	72	47⅝	47⅝		
54⅝	40⅝	Morgan 2.80	6.4	6	256	43⅝	43⅝		
47½	22¼	MorKn 1.84	4.7	6	24	39⅝	38⅝		
19	12½	MorseSh .72	5.8	4	14	12⅝	12½		
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm		7	93	7	6⅝		
34⅝	25¼	MorNor 1.48	5.2	7	27	27⅝	26⅝		
63⅝	37	Motrola 1.40	2.5	11	497	57⅝	55		
39½	24½	MtFuel 2.36	7.0	10	101	34	33		
26⅝	19	MtSTel 2.32	12.	6	61	20⅝	19⅝		
14⅝	6⅝	Munford	1.3	9	10	7⅝	7⅝		
8½	4⅝	Munfd pf.40	7.5		7	5⅝	5⅝		
15⅝	12½	MurphC 1.28	10.	10	26	12½	12½		
123	43⅝	MurpOil 1.50	1.5	12	184	98	96		
23⅝	16¼	MurryO 1.20	6.7	5	11	18⅝	18		
14⅝	10½	MutOm 1.44	13.		52	10⅝	10½		
14⅝	9½	MyersL .60	5.8	6	81	10½	10⅝		
		— N—N—N —							
24⅝	15⅝	NCH .72	3.6	8	315	20¼	19		
16⅝	10	NCNB n .72	6.4	5	256	11½	11¼		
81½	56⅝	NCR 2	2.8	8	743	70⅝	69⅝		
44⅝	20⅝	NLInd 1.20	3.4	11	479	35½	33⅝		
37	20½	NLT 1.32	6.1	6	420	22⅝	21⅝		
10	5⅝	NVF .77t	12.	7	227	6⅝	6		
25⅝	19⅝	Nabisco 1.62	8.3	6	148	19⅝	19½		
35⅝	27⅝	Nalco 1.60	5.4	9	388	30	29⅝		
14⅝	9¼	Napco .24	2.0	7	3	12⅝	12		
15⅝	12⅝	NapleFdl			20	13⅝	13		
30⅝	10⅝	Narco .68	4.6	369	31	15⅝	14⅝		
34⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	6.5	4	36	23⅝	22⅝		
25⅝	16½	NatCan .88	4.6	4	49	19	18⅝		
15½	10	NtCtyL .60	4.3	10	39	13⅝	13½		
35⅝	23	NtDetr 2	8.4	4	93	24	23⅝		
32½	19⅝	NatDist 2	7.8	6	135	26	25⅝		
31	24¼	NatFG 2.54	10.	5	8	25	24⅝		
25⅝	16⅝	NatGyp 1.48	7.6	4	420	20	19⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	NatHom			11	2⅛	2⅛		
26⅝	8⅝	NtLibty .32	8.6	12	61	21	20⅝		
29⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.80	3.1	12	136	25⅝	25⅝		
32	12½	NMedE s.60	2.1	13	250	28⅝	26⅝		
18⅝	11	NMineSv .56	4.7	20	16	12⅝	12		
24⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	7.7	6	12	19⅝	19⅝		
48½	19⅝	NtSemic		11	1132	33⅝	33¼		
25⅝	22	NtSem wi			3	23⅝	23		
27¼	15⅝	NtSvIn 1.34	6.9	5	97	18⅝	18		
21⅝	13¼	NStand 1.24	8.4	5	46	15¼	14⅝		
35½	25¼	NatlStl 2.70	9.4	4	151	28⅝	28		
5⅝	4	NatTea		5	33	4⅝	4		
46⅝	26⅝	Natom s1.30	3.4	7	665	38⅝	36⅝		
64½	46½	Natom pf. 4	7.2		13	55⅝	55		
23⅝	17⅝	NevPw s2.12	11.	6	13	19⅝	18⅝		
16½	11	NevP pf1.60	15.		z350	11⅝	11		
22⅝	17½	NevP pf2.30	13.		z520	18½	18⅝		
23½	17¼	NEngEl 2.36	13.	5	114	19½	18⅝		
16⅝	11¼	NEnGE 1.60	13.	5	10	12⅝	12⅝		
34¼	17½	RENuci s.26	1.0	20	480	26⅝	25⅝		
30	21¼	NEnP pf2.76	13.		8	21½	21¼		
36¼	29¾	NEngT 3.40	11.	7	16	30¾	30⅛		
18⅝	13½	NYSEG 1.76	12.	5	96	14½	14		
89½	60	NYS pf 8.80	14.		z50	61¼	61¼		
4⅝	2½	Newcrp			51	3	2⅞		
18⅝	7½	Newell n .80	9.0	4	3	8⅝	8⅝		
48½	25	Newbolt 1	2.5	7	18	39⅝	39		
60⅝	22¼	Newmt 1.30a	3.2	6	1051	40¾	38½		
187	76	Newt pf4.50	3.8		3	117½	112½		
26½	9⅝	Newprk .20	1.0	14	736	19⅝	19⅝		
14⅞	10½	NiaMP 1.44	13.	6	142	11⅛	11⅛		
36	24½	NiaMpf 3.40	14.		z100	25	25		
36½	26	NiaMpf 3.60	14.		z200	26⅛	26		
38½	28	NiaMpf 3.90	13.		z100	29	29		
105½	81¼	NiMpf 10.60	13.		z1000	81	d81		
17⅝	10⅝	NiagSh 1.95e	13.		40	15⅛	15⅝		
35⅝	27¼	NICOR 2.48	8.8	6	117	30⅛	30⅛		
35¼	27½	NICO pf1.90	6.4		5	29⅝	29½		
34⅞	21⅞	NorfWn 2.20	8.2	4	543	27	26⅝		
25⅝	17⅝	Norlin 1.40	8.4	4	50	19	18⅝		
28⅝	18⅝	Norris 1.40	8.8	4	54	20⅝	20		
49¼	19⅝	NACoal .64	1.8	9	19	37	36		
5⅝	2⅝	NoAMtg			55	3⅛	2⅞		
32	25⅛	NoAPhl 1.70	6.7	4	48	25⅝	25⅛		
10⅝	7⅝	NoestUtl 1.10	14.	7	126	8⅛	7⅝		
21⅞	10⅝	NCotSL .70	6.2	3	53	11⅝	10⅝		
14⅝	10⅝	NIndPS 1.50	13.	6	286	11⅝	11⅛		
45	37⅝	NorNGs 3	5.4	7	245	56⅝	54⅝		
91	81¼	NoNG pf6.84c	9.3		z3800	73⅝	d73⅝		
101½	93¼	NoNG pf8.48	9.1		z30	93¼	93¼		
25⅝	18	NoStPw 2.28	12.	5	157	19⅝	18⅝		
109	99	NSP pf10.36	11.		z20	98⅝	d98⅝		
48	34	NorTel g 1			452	37	36⅝		
14⅝	5	Nthgate g			221	9⅝	8⅝		
58⅝	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	3.6	8	198	51⅝	50⅝		
36⅝	20⅝	NwstAirl .80	3.4	2	74	23⅝	22⅝		
29⅝	19⅝	NwtBco 1.32	4.4	5	161	20⅝	20		
40¼	17	NwtEn s1.30	4.8	4	326	27⅝	26½		
37⅝	26⅝	NwtInd 2.05	6.9	5	274	29⅝	29		
11⅝	8½	NwtP pf2.50	14.		13	18⅝	d18		
11⅝	8¼	NwMLf 1e	12.	8	18	8⅝	8¼		
32⅝	24¼	NwSIW 1.80	6.9	5	26	26			
42	24¼	Norton 1.60	4.3	8	21	37¼	36⅝		
17⅝	12	NorSim 1.04	8.6	5	791	12⅝	d11⅝		
50	25½	Nucor s .44	1.1	7	111	42	40⅝		
		— O—O—O —							
42	26¼	OKC 1.20	2.5	7	46	49⅛	48⅝		
40¼	22⅝	OakInd .40	1.2	12	178	32½	30⅝		
31⅝	18	OccIPet 1.50	5.8	4	1716	26⅝	25⅝		
15⅝	5⅝	OccIPet wt			227	10⅝	9⅝		
50	29½	OccIP pf2.16	5.2		2	40⅝	40⅝		
102	80⅝	OccIP pf3.60	4.3		4	84⅝	83⅝		
26¼	14⅝	OccIP pf2.50	14.		4	17⅝	17⅝		
24⅛	14	OccIP pf2.12	15.		4	14⅝	14⅝		
22½	15⅝	OccIP pf2.30	15.		13	15⅝	15⅝		
40	29	Ogden 2	6.5	5	26	31⅝	30⅝		
16⅝	11⅝	OhioEd 1.76	14.	7	502	12⅝	12⅛		
38⅝	25⅝	OhEd pf3.90	14.		6	27	27		
44	31½	OhEd pf4.40	14.		z10	31⅝	31⅝		
18	12⅝	OhEd pf1.60	14.		4	12⅝	12⅝		
85	58½	OhEd pf8.64	13.		z10	58	d58		
103½	81½	OhE pf10.48	13.		z10	83⅝	83⅝		
105	85½	OhE pf10.76	12.		z100	87½	86⅝		
76	53½	OhP pf7.60	14.		z170	53⅝	d52⅝		
26⅝	15⅝	OhP pfG2.27	14.		3	16	15⅝		
107½	94	OhP pfA 14c	14.		z80	97	97		
17⅝	11¼	OklaGE 1.40	11.	13	132	12⅝	12⅛		
9⅝	7	OklGE pf.80	11.		z700	7⅝	7⅝		
20⅝	18	OklaNG 1.80	8.9	6	48	20⅝	20⅝		
25	16⅝	Olin 1	5.4	6	205	17⅝	17⅝		
48⅝	27⅝	Omark 1.44	4.4	5	41	33⅝	32⅝		

(Continued on Page 10)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 14, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	19⅝ - 19½	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5 7/16 - 9/16	17⅝ - 17⅞	13⅝ - 14
2 M.	18⅝ - 18⅝	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	6 5/16 - 7/16	17⅝ - 18⅛	14 - 14¼
3 M.	18⅝ - 19	9 3/16 - 9 5/16	6⅝ - 6⅞	18 - 18¼	14¼ - 14½
6 M.	18 13/16 - 18 15/16	9⅝ - 9¼	7 - 7¼	18¼ - 18½	14⅝ - 15⅛
1 Y.	17⅝ - 17⅞	9 11/16 - 9 13/16	7 - 7⅜	17¼ - 17½	15⅛ - 15⅜

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, March 14, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Alcoa 10-89	78⅝	79⅝
Argentina 9⅝-84	77	81
Ashland 7½-82	90	91
Australia 8¼-91	74¼	75¾
Australia 8¼-92	68¼	69¼
Avco 10¼-87	74	77
BTokyo 7⅝-84	76½	77½
Barclays 8½-92	71¼	72¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	75⅝	76⅝
Bell Can 7¼-87	72¼	73¼
Beneficial 9⅝-87	79½	80½
BFCE 8⅝-83	87	88
Conpac 9⅝-89	80	81
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	81¼	82¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	74⅝	75⅝
Charbonag 8⅝-81	93½	94½
CNT 9½-86	81	82
Comalco 10¼-91	78	79
Cons. Foods 7½-91	70½	72½
Continental 9⅝-86	81	82
Dome Pet. 10-94	75¼	76¼
Dominion 10¼-84	87	88
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	74	75
DSM 8¼-88	77½	78½
E E C 8¼-82	87	88
E E C 7¾-84	78½	79½
E C S 9-93	68½	69½
E C S 8¼-97	64	65
EdF 9⅝-86	82¼	83¼
E I B 8-84	80	81
E I B 8¼-93	68¼	69¼
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	85½	86½
Eurofima 8½-83	86¼	87¼
E D C 9⅝-84	84¼	85¼
Finland 9½-86	81	82
Genstar 10-89	78½	79½
GMAC 9¼-86	80½	81½
Gotaverken 8¼-87	75¼	76¼
Gould 9⅝-85	84	85
GTE 9¼-89	78½	79½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	81½	83½
Home Oil 9½-86	79	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	75½	76½
ISE Cnda 9-82	87	89
I T T 9½-89	75½	76½
Kennecott 9½-86	79½	80½
Kidde W. 8½-85	77¼	78¼
Kockums 8-83	89	90
Manitoba 8⅝-83	86	87
Manitoba 9½-89	77¼	78¼
Michelin 10-94	72¼	73¼
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	82	83
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	84½	85½
NBrunswick 9-83	86½	87½
NBrunsw. 9¼-94	73½	74½
Newfoundld 10-94	75⅝	76⅝
NZealand 8½-83	72¼	73¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	70½	71½
Norway 9½-84	85	86
NScotia 9⅝-89	78½	80
Occidental 10¼-84	86½	79½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	73	74
Penney JC 8½-83	83¾	84¾
Pennwalt 9¼-84	84½	85½
Pepsico 9¼-84	85	86
Portland 10-84	87¼	88¼
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	72½	73½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	64¾	65¾
Saabscania 8½-89	69	70
Shell 8-86	82	83
Shell 7½-87	78¾	79¾
Stind 8⅝-88	80½	81½
StatOil 9⅝-89	78	79
Sweden 9⅝-84	85	86
Transocean 8-86	84½	85½
Unilever 9¼-87	79¼	80¼
UnOil 7½-87	82	83
UnBis 9-89	72½	74½
Utah 8-87	82¼	83¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	72¼	73¼
Warner L. 9-84	83½	84½

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	61	63
BBC 4⅝-93	76½	78½
Beatrice 6¼-91	86½	88½
Beatrice 4½-92	67	69
Beecham 6¼-92	97	98½
Boots 6¼-93	97¼	98¾
Borden 6¾-91	78	80
Borden 5-92	67	69
BroadHole 4¾-87	58½	60½
Canon 6¾-94	89	90½
Carnation 4-88	58½	60½
CIBA G. 4-94	68½	70½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	70½	72½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	111	113
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	89	91
Cumming 6¾-86	76½	78½
Dortind 4¾-87	61½	63½
EastKodak 4½-88	62½	64½
Ford 6-86	72	74
Ford 5-88	58½	60½
Galveston 8¾-94	101	103
GenElec 4¼-87	69	71
GenFoods 4¾-82	78½	80½
Gillette 4¾-87	60	42
GulWesin 5-88	92½	94½
Honda 5½-89	84½	86
Honeywell 6-86	79½	81½
ICI 6¾-97	96½	97½
INA 6-97	82	84
ISE 6¼-89	76	78
ITT 4¼-87	59½	61½
Lear 8-89	95½	97½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	79	81
Nabisco 5¼-88	88	90
Owensill 4½-87	93½	95½
PenneyJC 4½-87	61	63
RCA 5-88	64	66
Revlon 4¼-87	89½	91½
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb 4¼-87	72½	74½
Texaco 4½-88	81	83
Texas 7½-93	67	69
Tyco 8½-88	128	130
UBS 5-89	88½	90½
UnCarb 4¾-82	81½	83½
WarnLamb 4½-87	60½	62½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	59½	61½
Xerox 5-88	62	64

Bondtrade Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1964 - 100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	86.734	72.556
Previous	86.797	72.485

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, March 15-16, 1989

inese Planner Indicates Cuts Grain, Energy Output Goals

KONG, March 14 (AP-...hina has put off by about ...the ambitious production ...s for itself in major sectors ...nomy, notably grain out...analysis of remarks by a ...king economist shows.

...top Peking economic...ed by Xu Dixin, partici...a recent Hong Kong semi...China's economy, in the ... Xu's remarks show that ...ill delay until 1990 produc...s it previously had said it ...set by mid-decade in grain, ...l coal and oil.

...ajor pullback is in grain...n targets. Only a few months ago, Zhang Pinghua, first deputy minister in charge of the state agricultural commission, had expressed confidence that China would meet its grain target of 400 million metric tons by 1985, a goal set by Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofend two years ago.

But Mr. Xu, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and director of its Institute of Economics, told the Hong Kong seminar — almost in passing — that annual grain production would not reach 400 million metric tons until "the end of the 1980s." China produced 315 million metric tons last year, 3.4 percent more than 1978 but well below the size of year-to-year improvements required to meet the target by 1985.

U.S. agricultural experts have said they were skeptical that China could meet such an ambitious target, given the large fundings needed to provide mechanization. The scaled-down grain-production targets reinforce Western estimates that China will need to import large amounts of grain for many years to help feed its estimated 1 billion people. The U.S. Agriculture Department said Wednesday that China will import about 10.5 million metric tons of wheat and corn from all sources in 1979-80.

The goal of doubling iron and steel production to 60 million tons by 1985, Mr. Xu disclosed, also has been put off until the end of the decade. The disclosure was not surprising since Chinese officials said for a year that they had placed too much emphasis on steel production in their modernization plan and had scaled down their goals.

Steel production reached 34.4 million tons in 1979. Mr. Xu said that increased emphasis would be placed on developing steel production in the late 1980s.

Mr. Xu also disclosed that coal production goals had been reduced and he set targets for oil that are below estimates previously made by some foreign observers.

Instead of doubling coal output to more than 1 billion tons by 1987, as called for in the 10-year plan, Mr. Xu said that "it is not improbable" that coal production will increase between 110 million and 220 million tons by 1990.

Last year, China raised coal production 0.03 percent to 682 million tons. Mr. Xu's projection indicates coal production should reach 792 million to 902 million tons by the end of the decade, 20 to 30 percent below the original expectations.

Mr. Xu predicted that crude-oil production by 1990 could "even double" the current figure of 2.1 million barrels a day. The high side of Mr. Xu's prediction indicates an average annual growth rate of less than 10 percent, while the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had estimated a 13-percent increase in China's oil production.

Last year, China's oil production advanced only 1.9 percent, down from more than 11 percent in 1978.

China has invited foreign oil companies to participate in the search for oil. Peking is depending on oil exports to meet the cost of imported technology for its modernization program, and on increased coal production to allow additional oil exports.

land Restricts Growth Private-Bank Lending

...N, March 14 (AP-DJ) — ...ral Bank of Ireland today ...ly restricted growth in ...ector bank lending, indicat...s taking the action to sup...Irish pound within the Eu...monetary System.

...entral bank said it will re...k credit growth to 13 per...ile year ending mid-Febru...l compared with an 18-per...it the previous year.

...observers regarded the new ... more restrictive than ex...The move would indicate ...central bank judged the lat...h budget, announced Feb. ...be less deflationary than it ...ect, they said.

Flat GNP Forecast

...central bank said that the ...bs would not be deflation...ach but would involve a re...in the real amount of credit ...e in the Irish economy.

...central bank also forecast ...s gross national product ...row zero to one percent this ...ile the inflation rate would ...18 percent.

...new curbs allow for just over ...ent growth in credits for ...tive industry and 6-percent ...ion in personal credit.

...Irish monetary authority re...credit rationing rather than ...supply targets to control ...supply growth. It employs a ...of financial penalties on pri...ctor banks to ensure compli...ith its guidelines.

...e first half of the last fiscal ...ish banks significantly ex...the 18-percent guideline and ...ral bank imposed penalties, mostly supplementary deposits carrying non-commercial interest rates, which led to a virtual standstill in credit growth between October and February.

The central bank indicated today's action was to strengthen the Irish pound within the EMS.

Irish external reserves fell during 1979 to a level of 2.4 months' import coverage from 4.1 months' at end-1978, the central bank said.

Italy Sets Penalties

ROME, March 14 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of Italy said today it will penalize banks that exceed its credit ceilings by forcing them to deposit funds in non-interest bearing accounts.

These deposits, to be held by the central bank for two months, will equal a specific fraction of the amount by which the banks exceed the official credit ceilings in a given period.

The central bank's ceilings for credit expansion, using May, 1979, as a base, allows expansion in a bank's outstanding credits of 15 percent through March, 16 percent through May and 21 percent through July.

Banks will have to deposit in non-interest bearing accounts 10 percent of the amount by which their loans exceed the ceiling for March. In May, banks must deposit 20 percent of the excess loans if they surpassed the ceiling by 3 percent or less and 30 percent if by more than 3 percent. In July, this range rises to 30 to 50 percent. However, the central bank said it will allow banks to exceed the ceilings by 1 percent without penalty.

News and Notes

...Romeo has rejected a coun...posal by Fiat to Alfa's pos...ik with Nissan Motor, Fiat ...s say. The state-owned ...ve no reason for rejecting ...t proposals, which Fiat of...s say offered the same ad...ts as the prospective deal ...issan. Alfa Romeo says it ...tinuing negotiations with ...and declined further com...The Alfa verdict added ...rmerness to a conflict over ...iat sees as a threat to the ...and European car indus...ay, Italy's biggest private ...ny, is worried an Alfa-Nis...k would give the Japanese ...ustry a bridgehead for a ...rcial onslaught in Europe. ...cent, Japanese car imports ...aly are strictly limited to ...200 vehicles a year.

* * *

...M expects the joint ventures ...dertaking with the Saudis ...rease its future access to ...Arabian crude oil, Mobil ...ian Rawleigh Warner Jr. ...These ventures include a ...0-barrel-a-day refinery and ...llion-pound-a-year petro...al complex, both of which ...50-percent Mobil owned. ...s. Warner said these ven...are expected to be profita...their own right, but Mobil's ...to Saudi crude is more im...t, since the company sees ...g to prevent worldwide ...supplies from remaining ...lly short. Besides Saudi ..., Mr. Warner says, Mobil's ...wide production of crude ...l gas and associated natu...s liquids are likely to im...The company expects ...production from the North ...Gulf of Mexico and In...a to more than offset de...s production of older fields.

* * *

...ormick & Co., the Balti...based spice maker, says the ...and Attorney General's off...s begun an investigation to ...mine the legality of any af...on between McCormick and ...z Ltd., the Swiss pharma...al and chemicals concern. ...z has offered to acquire ...rmick's 11.4 million com...shares for $37 a share. ...rmick's board has not yet ... any action on the proposed ...t the company says it has been asked to produce various documents for the investigation but did not elaborate. McCormick Chairman Harry Wells also says he has written to Sandoz to accept that company's request for another meeting Monday to discuss the Sandoz proposal. Mr. Wells said he agreed to the meeting with Sandoz "to be sure McCormick's board is fully informed so it can give a fair and objective evalution of the Sandoz proposal." Sandoz recently questioned whether McCormick's board would be able to study the purchase bid objectively.

* * *

IMI Ltd., a diversified manufacturing group, plans to invest heavily in expanding its titanium melting and fabricating capacity, Michael Clapham, chairman, says in the annual report. This decision follows significantly better profits and increased sales in the titanium sector, especially for aerospace uses, he says. The first phase of expansion, involving expenditures of £4 million, will increase melting capacity by about 25 percent.

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V. Victor Suhar

People in Business

Amex Bank Ltd. has appointed **V. Victor Suhar** executive director responsible for corporate finance activities worldwide. He was formerly vice president and manager of the international corporate finance group of Irving Trust.

* * *

Managing Director **Guenther Greiner** has been named chairman of the managing board of Citibank AG in Frankfurt.

* * *

Memorex Europe has appointed **Rudy Voak** general manager responsible for the Netherlands, succeeding **Joe Millington**, who has been named London-based sales support director for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

* * *

The Saudi International Bank has named **Edwin Nightingale** an adviser attached to the bank's investment management division. He was formerly senior international executive responsible for the Africa-Middle East region for National Westminster Bank Ltd.

U.S. Bank Prime at Record 18½%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 14 — U.S. banks raised prime lending rates to a record high 18½ percent today and the dollar continued to firm against major currencies as gold fell $30.50 an ounce.

The prime rate increase, the second in two days, reflects nervous borrowing by business and the increasing cost and scarcity of funds for banks.

Citibank, the second-largest U.S. bank, leapfrogged the half-point increase to 18¼ percent by No. 3 Chase Manhattan yesterday and raised its rate for loans to top corporate customers by ¾ percentage point to 18½ percent. Other major banks, including Bank of America, the world's largest, flooded in behind Citibank to the new level.

"The dominant influence in the leapfrogging certainly is the surging costs of funds," said David Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. "But it also clearly reflects a temporary demand by nervous business borrowers who fear there will be some sort of controls on business loans."

Big business reportedly has been drawing down bank credit lines at a hectic pace the past two weeks, fearing some sort of credit controls would be included in President Carter's anti-inflation program to be unveiled later today.

The disarray in the bond markets that has made borrowing through that channel unattractive is also forcing business to rely more heavily on bank loans.

Banks have been scrambling to meet the demand in the wake of a Federal Reserve Board squeeze on available funds. Following its mid-February hike in the discount rate to 13 percent, the Fed drained reserves from the banking system as part of its continuing effort to dampen lending that has contributed mightily to the strong growth in the money supply.

An indication of the high price banks are being forced to pay is the federal funds market, a prime source of short-term funds, where rates have moved over the 17-percent level.

Several money market and currency analysts think the Fed will raise the discount rate to 15 percent or above as part of Mr. Carter's plan.

Future interest rate trends depends on how the credit markets react to President Carter's anti-inflation program and whether the Fed follows through any discount rate hike with further tightening, Mr. Jones said.

In European currency trading, the dollar retreated somewhat from its intra-day highs but ended firmer against other major currencies compared with yesterday.

The market continued to be preoccupied with speculation about the likely contents of Mr. Carter's anti-inflation package.

One dealer noted that the expected 2-point rise in that rate already has been "pretty well discounted by the market." He warned that a higher increase, around 2.5 points, would be necessary to insure the dollar's immediate strength. "A number of banks are now holding long dollar positions," he said. "If the anti-inflation package isn't up to scratch, there could well be a retreat."

However, other dealers said the dollar may very well begin the new week even higher, assuming that Mr. Carter's package does not fall short of market expectations.

The dollar was quoted at 1.8325 Deutsche marks near the end of European trading compared with 1.8210 DM yesterday, an opening of 1.8317 DM and the day's high of 1.84 DM. The dollar slipped to an intra-day low of 1.8280 DM following the prime-rate announcement by Citibank but later rebounded.

Sterling, meanwhile, finished at $2.2140, off from $2.2225 yesterday but up from $2.2103 at the opening. One dealer said sterling's strength still is primarily attributable to high U.K. interest rates.

Elsewhere, the dollar rose to 1.7523 Swiss francs from 1.7432 yesterday, to 4.2788 French francs from 4.2472 and to 248.70 yen from 247.92 yesterday.

Gold continued to lose ground, though it rallied late in the day from its lows of the morning. It was quoted late in the afternoon at $526.50 an ounce, off from $557 yesterday but up from the morning London fixing of $502.75.

Worse U.S. Inflation Seen, But Slump May Be Milder

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP-DJ) — As the Carter administration and Federal Reserve ready a new U.S. anti-inflation package, private economists foresee a recession "shorter and milder" than seemed likely a month ago, but with inflation "more severe" than last year, according to Eggert Economic Enterprises, which collects the predictions of more than 40 private forecasters each month.

Averaging the estimates made early this month, the report compiled by Robert Eggert projects a 12.6 percent inflation rate for 1980, a full percentage point more than projected last month and compared to the 1979 average of 11.8 percent. The more frequently cited 13.3 percent figure for 1979 is based on the consumer price level in December 1979 compared with a year-earlier.

Inflation-adjusted gross national product growth is forecast at a minimal 0.1 percent, far below the 2.3-percent gain last year, though the estimates range from 2.1-percent rise seen by Econoviews International to a 1.7-percent slump forecast by A.G. Becker & Co.

On other key indicators, the consensus sees 1.3-percent drops in pretax corporate profits and industrial production. Plant and equipment spending is seen rising 8.4 percent compared with the Commerce Department's 11.1 percent.

Housing starts are put at about 1.3 million, and the unemployment rate at 6.9 percent. The consensus allows for a considerable decline in short-term interest rates later in the year, converging on a 12.6 percent average annual rate on 90-day commercial paper, which was issued yesterday at 16¼ percent.

When granted anonymity, most of Eggert's sources were willing to forecast stock market activity, coming up with an average 900 for the Dow Jones industrial average in six months, 990 in 12 months and 1065 in 18 months, above the record 1051.7 set in January, 1973.

As to whether the government will impose a wage-price freeze in 1980, only 7 percent ranked this "highly improbable," 21 percent called it "highly probable," and 72 percent deemed it "possible but not probable." The action was opposed by a nine-to-one margin.

Credit controls were considered "highly probable" by 64 percent but opposed by a three-to-one margin.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

BL

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,990.	3,073.
Pre-Tax	122.2 loss	1.7

Midland Bank

Year	1979	1978
Profits	192.3	143.4
Per Share	1.174	0.888

Japan

Mitsubishi Chemical Ind.

Year Jan. 31	1980	1979
Revenue	658,666.	514,422.
Profits	6,386.	2,288.
Per Share	6.69	2.51

Sweden

Electrolux

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	15,140.	12,020.
Profits	319.0	411.0
Per Share	22.80	17.10

West Germany

Veba Ag *

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	36,675.	31,177.
Profits	471.0	186.0

* *Yearly dividend increased to 7.50 from 6.00 marks last year.*

Big Board Lower Amid Active Trading

NEW YORK, March 14 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed lower today in active trading as an afternoon rally faded ahead of President Carter's anti-inflation message.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.13 to 811.69 but the NYSE index fell 0.13 to 60.07 and declines led advances by about 3-to-2. Turnover expanded slightly to 35.18 million shares.

Analysts said the firmer tone during the afternoon represented bargain hunting and progammed buying by institutions following the market's recent steep slide. Earlier, the market was undercut by another hike in the prime rate.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported the M-1A money supply fell $200 million in the latest reporting week to $374.5 billion with the latest four weeks' average of $375.8 billion up 7 percent from the previous quarter. M-1B rose $200 million to $391.3 billion and the average of $392.4 billion showed a 7.6-percent rate of growth.

U.S. banks' net borrowed reserves rose $1.34 billion in the week ended March 12 to $3.23 billion, the Fed said. It said member bank borrowings rose $1.01 billion to $3.30 billion.

The Fed said business loans at major New York City reporting banks fell $4 million in the week ended March 5 compared with a fall of $933 million the previous week and a rise of $53 million a year ago. Excluding bankers' acceptances, business loans were unchanged.

Losses were posted by the oils, including volume leader Texaco, Gulf Oil, Superior Oil, Hughes Tool and Mobil.

Louisiana Land & Exploration eased ⅜ to 42¾. It abandoned a Louisiana well because of technical problems.

Belco Petroleum added ½ to 39¾, ex-dividend. The company reportedly agreed on new oil contract terms in Peru.

U.S. Steel, which plans to sell some assets which are not integral to its operations, lost ⅜ to 18⅛.

Datapoint lost 5¾ despite reporting strong demand for its products and forecasting net gains for the year.

Interest rate-sensitive issues, retail and consumer goods stocks firmed.

RCA Corp. picked up ¼. It will raise television set prices. Motorola and Sony also gained.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Abbott Labs to 30 cents a share, Alberta Gas Trunk Line 28 and Tidewater to 25.

A 2-for-1 stock split was declared by McRae Consolidate Oil & Gas.

U.S. Output Up Slightly

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 14 — U.S. industrial production rose a slight 0.2 percent in February, mainly due to a 19-percent rise in automobile output, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

The seasonally adjusted rise in the output of U.S. factories, mines and utilities followed gains of 0.3 percent in January and 0.1 percent in December. The index rose to 153 percent of the 1967 base, up 0.7 percent from February, 1979.

With the exception of the large automobile production gain, the Fed said the output in most industries showed little change or declined slightly from January.

The Fed attributed the rise to "increased output of automobiles, trucks and related parts from very low January levels." Autos were assembled at an annual rate of 7.2 million units, up about 19 percent from January but off about 19 percent from February, 1979.

Durable consumer goods output declined 0.6 percent, reflecting a possible slowdown in consumer spending and the general decline in housing construction.

Business equipment output rose 0.3 percent after January's 0.6-percent rise, primarily because of increases in transit equipment and building and mining supplies.

Production of consumer goods jumped 0.9 percent after declining 0.3 percent in January. Materials production declined an adjusted 0.1 percent last month after climbing 0.7 percent in January.

Henry Ford 2d Stepping Down

DEARBORN, Mich., March 14 (AP) — Henry Ford 2d, who resigned as chief executive officer last autumn, stepped down yesterday as chairman of Ford Motor, the company founded by his grandfather 78 years ago. Mr. Ford, 62, who remains a director and chairman of the board's finance committee, said he would fully retire at 65.

President Philip Caldwell keeps the title of chief executive officer and becomes chairman. Donald Peterson, formerly executive vice president-international automotive operations, becomes president and chief operating officer.

William Bourke, executive vice president-North American automotive operations, which lost an estimated $1 billion last year, will retire in May, the result of a "mutual decision," Mr. Caldwell said.

This is the first time since 1912 that a Ford has not been either president or chairman but Mr. Ford noted, "It's the Ford Motor Co. but we're a public company. We have to operate our company as any other company."

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Retail Prices Up 1.4% in Britain; Production Off

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, March 14 — U.K. retail prices rose a provisional 1.4 percent in February after a 2.5-percent January gain, taking the index to 248.8 percent of its January, 1974, base, the Employment Department said today. The year-on-year rate rose to 19.1 percent after an 18.4-percent rise in the 12 months to January.

February's rise was due mainly to motoring costs, with a further rise in gasoline prices, higher mortgage rates, and postal and telephone charges, the department said.

Meanwhile, the Central Statistical Office reported that Britain's industrial production fell a provisional 0.3 percent in January, with the all-industries index at 112.2 percent of its 1975 base. Output in the manufacturing industries alone fell 0.86 percent.

Compared with a year earlier, the all-industries index in January was 7.98-percent higher and the manufacturing industries' index was up 9.81 percent.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND
Société Anonyme
R.C. Luxembourg B 8833

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Annual General Meeting which will be held at the offices of KREDIETBANK S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg on the 25th of March, 1980 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Statements as at December 31st, 1979.
3. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination of the Statutory Auditor and the Directors.
5. Renewal by the Shareholders of the authorisation to issue further shares within the limits of the authorised share capital of the company for a further period of five years.
6. Miscellaneous.

Shareholders are advised that there is no quorum requirement for the points 1. through 4. inclusive and the resolutions thereon will be passed at the simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting, subject to the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of 1/5 of the shares issued or 2/5 of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

Shareholders are also advised that on item 5. there is a 50% quorum requirement and the resolution thereon will be passed at a 2/3 majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with KREDIETBANK S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

Holders of registered shares may vote at the Meeting either in person or by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be sent to them.

In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the registered office of the Company at least one day before the date of the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors
The Secretary

CAPITAL ITALIA
Société Anonyme
R.C. Luxembourg B 8458

Notice of Meeting

Shareholders are invited to attend a

General Meeting of Shareholders

which will be held at 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, 25th March 1980 at 10.00 a.m., with the following agenda:

1. Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss account at 31st December 1979.
3. a) declaration of a stock dividend of 7%.
   b) decision to implement the distribution of the stock dividend by way of an increase of the corporate capital by issuing the corresponding number of new shares at a par value of 1,- US$ with a premium totalling the last determined net asset value per share and by adding profits available for distribution to the capital and to the extraordinary reserve respectively.
   c) decision to amend article 5 of the articles of incorporation to reflect such action.
   d) decision to increase the authorized corporate capital by up to 10.000.000 additional shares with a par value of 1,- US$, so as to raise the total authorized capital from 10.000.000,- US$ to 20.000.000,- US$.
   e) authorization to be conferred to the Board of Directors of the corporation to render effective such increase of capital in whole or in part from time to time upon terms and conditions as it will deem appropriate.
   f) decision to amend article 5 of the articles of incorporation to reflect the result of such action.
4. Amendment to the first paragraph of article 13 of the Fund's articles of incorporation to allow the election of directors for a period not exceeding six years.
5. Discharge to the directors and to the statutory auditor.
6. Election of directors and of the statutory auditor.
7. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a majority of 2/3 of the shares present or represented at the meeting, except that decisions on items 1, 2, 3a), 5, 6 and 7 shall require no quorum and a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting a certificate of deposit which has been or will be issued to them against deposit of their share-certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43 boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, or all offices of Credito Italiano in Italy, 5 days prior to the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share-certificates as aforesaid or presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the company at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise or at Credito Italiano five days prior to the meeting.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

The Secretary

Have your investments done as well as these?



2/- Brown 1880 SG121, mint.
Cat. 1979 £2,500
Cat. 1980 £4,500



5/- Rose 1883-84 SG180, mint.
Cat. 1979 £350
Cat. 1980 £850



10/- Blue 1883 SG183, mint.
Cat. 1979 £650
Cat. 1980 £1,500

The outstanding rises in value shown above are by no means unique. Hundreds of other rare classic stamps have shown substantial increases in recent years. A recently published independent survey found that a sample of 12 stamp portfolios achieved an average rise in value of 638% in ten years.

Although past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future, it is worth noting that the sharpest rises have been in the most recent years.

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Stamp Brokers & Dealers. Valuations for Probate.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		Oneida s.60	4.4	5	15	13½	13¼	13½	
13¾	9¾	Opelika .84	8.5	5	17	10⅛	9¾	9⅞— ⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	OranRk 1.56	14.	6	31	11¼	11	11 — ¼	
9	5½	Orange			44	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛— ¼	
13½	9	OrionC .40	4.2	5	45	9½	9⅜	9½	
19⅝	10⅝	OutbM .70	6.4	9	41	11⅜	11	11 — ⅜	
25½	16⅛	OutletCo 1	6.2	7	53	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
18⅝	14	OverhDr 1	7.1	5	14	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
25½	17⅜	OvrnTr 1.24	6.5	4	14	19	19	19	
40¼	21	OverSh .50	1.5	6	70	34⅞	33⅝	34¼— ⅝	
31	24⅝	OwenC 1.20	4.6	7	594	26½	26	26¼+ ⅛	
28⅝	17⅝	OwenIll 1.40	5.9	5	932	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝— ½	
83	55	OwnIl pf4.75	6.4		1	74	74	74 —1	
12¼	9½	Oxfrdln .76	7.6	5	1	10	10	10	
		— P-Q —							
25⅞	16	PHH Gp .80	3.7	8	107	22⅛	21½	21½— ⅜	
12¾	6⅝	PNBMtg 1.08e	15.		19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
34¾	26	PPG 2	7.2	4	89	28⅛	27¾	27⅝— ½	
30⅝	12⅝	PSA		4	42	27½	27	27⅛— ¼	
12⅞	9¼	PacAS 1.28	13.		42	9⅞	9⅝	9¾— ⅛	
24¼	20	PacGE 2.60	13.	6	508	20½	20¼	20½+ ⅛	
23⅞	17¾	PacLtg 2.24	12.	5	290	19⅝	19	19¼+ ½	
57	42⅝	PacLm 2.40	5.3	11	42	47	46½	46½— ¼	
20	14½	PNwTel 1.64	11.	6	18	15⅝	15¼	15¼— ⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	PacPw 2.04	12.	7	167	17⅝	17¼	17½+ ¼	
17⅞	9¾	PacScie .50	3.1	7	58	15⅛	14¾	15⅛+ ⅛	
15¾	11⅜	PacTT 1.40	12.	6	39	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
66	50	PacTT pf 6	12.		z50	50	50	50	
25⅝	14½	PacTin 1	4.6	9	27	22⅜	21¾	21¾— ⅜	
16⅞	7⅝	PaineW .44	3.9	3	122	11⅝	11½	11½— ⅛	
19¾	12¼	PalW pf1.30	9.8		14	13⅝	13¼	13¼— ⅜	
19⅛	14	PalmBc 1.20	8.5	4	52	14¼	d13⅝	14⅛+ ⅛	
4⅝	2⅞	Pamida			100	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛	
8	4⅜	PanAm		5	1447	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
72	45⅝	PanEP 3.48	5.7	8	255	62	60½	61⅛—1⅛	
24¾	16¾	Papcft 1.25b	7.4	6	56	17	16¾	16⅞	
25⅜	12⅝	Pargas 1.16	5.6	6	90	21⅛	20¼	20¾— ⅜	
49½	19¾	ParkDri .24	.6	14	336	39½	38	38⅝— ⅛	
32¾	24½	ParHan 1.20	4.5	7	35	27	26½	26⅝— ⅛	
19	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.2	7	44	16½	16	16¼— ¼	
25½	10⅞	PatPtl			391	18	16¾	17 — ⅜	
26	15⅝	Pavlsnw .60	3.9	6	49	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛— ¾	
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .32b	1.2	9	69	26	25⅝	25¾— ¼	
19½	6⅛	Pengo		53	53	14¾	14¼	14⅝+ ⅜	
26½	16	PenCen		8	246	19⅝	18⅞	19¼— ⅜	
12⅞	9⅝	PenCn prA			4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛	
7½	4⅝	PenCn prB			82	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
50½	42⅝	PenCn pr			60	43⅝	43	43⅛— ⅜	
6¼	3	PenDix		4	118	3⅝	3¼	3¼+ ¼	
12¼	7⅛	PennCp n.16	1.9	5	421	8⅝	8¼	8⅜— ⅜	
33⅛	20⅝	Penney 1.76	7.9	6	646	22½	21½	22¼+ ¾	
21	15¼	PaPL 2.12	13.	5	146	16⅝	16⅛	16½— ⅛	
46¾	34	PaPL pf4.40	13.		z20	33½	d33½	33½— ¾	
47	32½	PaPL pf4.50	13.		z410	34	33	34 +1½	
84½	63	PaPL pf8.40	14.		z110	62	d60⅛	60⅛—2⅞	
108	77½	PaPL pf 11	14.		z40	77	d77	77 — ½	
114¾	91½	PaPL pf 13	14.		z50	91½	d91	91 — ½	
81	59	PaPL pf 8	14.		z90	60	59	59	
86½	60½	PaPL pf8.70	15.		z250	61¼	d60	60 —1	
35⅞	29	Penwlt 2.20	7.6	6	50	29⅞	29	29 — ¼	
22	18½	Penw pf1.60	8.9		7	18⅛	d18	18 — ½	
54¾	34½	Pennzoi s 2	4.7	9	626	42⅞	41⅜	42½+ ¼	
16	9⅛	PeopDr .28	2.2	6	24	12¾	12½	12½— ¼	
56	31⅝	PeopEn 3	7.0	8	195	44¼	42½	42¾—1⅜	
28½	20	PepsiCo 1.14	5.4	7	648	21⅛	20½	21 + ⅜	
47¼	26¼	PerkinE .72	1.8	14	390	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	
38	24⅞	Petrie 1.40	5.9	7	53	24	d23⅝	23¾— ⅛	
40⅝	22⅞	Petroln s.64	1.9	13	112	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞— ⅝	
37¾	21⅞	PetRs 3.29e	12.		74	29⅛	27⅜	27⅝—1½	
41¾	29	Pfizer 1.44	4.2	10	515	34⅝	33⅝	34 + ⅜	
48¼	22¾	PhelpD 1.40	4.3	6	898	33⅝	32	32⅝— ⅜	
17	12⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	14.	7	343	12½	12¼	12⅝+ ⅛	
39	26	PhilE pf3.80	15.		z60	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ⅛	
90½	59½	PhilE pf8.75	14.		z20	60½	60½	60½	
79⅞	53	PhilE pf7.85	15.		z70	52	d52	52 —1	
79⅞	52	PhilE pf7.80	15.		z60	53½	53¼	53½+ ¼	
75½	52	PhilE pf7.75	15.		z130	53	52¼	52¼+ ¼	
42⅛	23	PhilSub 1.24	3.5	11	8	35¾	35½	35¾— ¼	
38⅝	29½	PhilMr s1.60	5.2	8	2797	31	29⅞	30⅝+1	
6½	4⅛	Philind .32	6.6	4	91	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
10⅜	8½	Philind pf 1	11.		5	9½	9½	9½	
61⅝	33¼	PhilPet 1.80	3.7	9	1626	50¼	48⅜	49½—1⅛	
17½	10	PhilVH .60	4.7	5	14	13⅛	12¾	12⅞— ¼	
20	9⅞	PiedAvt .24	1.7	4	33	14¼	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛	
22	16½	PieNG 1.56a	9.2	6	4	17	17	17 + ¼	
41¼	29	Pilsbry 1.72	5.9	6	62	29⅝	29	29¼+ ¼	
49⅝	23⅝	Pioner s1.40	3.8	10	178	38⅝	37¼	37⅛—1⅝	
22½	14½	PionrEl .25e	1.8	8	5	13⅝	d13⅝	13⅝— ⅜	
37¾	23¼	PitnyB 1.40	4.5	8	98	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛+ ¼	
37⅝	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	6.7		96	31½	31⅛	31½+ ¼	
30⅛	19¼	Pittsin 1.20	5.2	16	519	23⅝	23	23 — ½	
8½	5	PlanRsc		9	125	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛— ¼	
22¼	14	Plantrn .16	1.0	12	12	16¼	16	16¼+ ⅜	
24½	12	Playboy .12	.8	13	40	14⅛	14	14⅛+ ⅛	
33½	20⅜	Plessey 1.32e	4.5	10	1	29½	29½	29½— ½	
43⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.1	10	166	32¾	31⅜	32½+ ⅜	
27	13⅝	PogoPd .44	2.1	12	308	21⅞	20½	20½— ½	
42½	19⅝	Polaroid 1	5.0	18	504	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛	
23	10	Pndrosa .40	3.6	4	180	11⅝	11⅛	11¼— ⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	PopTal s		4	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
21⅛	14⅛	Portec .80b	5.1	7	31	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅜	
18⅝	12⅝	PortGE 1.70	13.	13	129	13⅝	13¼	13⅜+ ⅛	
106¾	85	PoG pf11.50	13.		z10	86	86	86 +1	
39	30	Potitch 1.32	3.8	7	58	34¾	34¾	34⅜+ ½	
14⅛	10⅞	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	95	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+ ⅛	
45½	29	PotEl pf4.04	14.		z1230	30	d28	29¼+ ¼	
27⅛	22⅝	Premier s.54	2.5	9	14	22⅛	d21⅞	21⅞— ¼	
16	6⅜	Presley s.36l	4.3	3	166	8½	8¼	8⅜	
33½	14⅝	PrimeC s		20	493	29⅝	28⅝	28½— ½	
19¾	19⅝	PrimeC wi			3	19½	d19⅝	19½— ½	
15⅛	8⅝	PrimMt s		11	27	11⅛	10⅝	11 — ⅛	
82	65	ProctG 3.40	5.2	9	788	66	d64⅞	65	
22⅝	10⅛	PrdRsh s.42	2.2	14	131	20	19	19¾— ⅜	
33⅝	21⅛	Proler 1.40	5.3	4	9	26⅝	26	26½+ ⅜	
17⅞	11⅞	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	245	12⅛	11¾	11⅞— ⅛	
23	15⅜	PSCol pf2.10	13.		6	15⅝	d15⅜	15⅝— ⅛	
27	17⅝	PSInd 2.32	12.	5	2229	19	18¼	19 + ½	
38½	30	PSIn pf 3.50	11.		z180	32	31	31	
20¾	13⅝	PSvNH 2.12	15.	6	108	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
26¾	18	PSNH pf2.75	15.		z60	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜+ ¾	
27⅜	18½	PSNH pf2.81	15.		5	18½	d18⅝	18⅝— ⅜	
21½	15¼	PSvNM 1.92	12.	5	161	16⅛	16	16⅛— ⅜	
22¼	15½	PSvEG 2.20	14.	6	378	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	
14⅛	11	PSEG pf1.40	13.		2	11	11	11	
56½	36	PSEG pf5.05	14.		z200	37	37	37	
24	14¾	PSEG pf2.17	14.		5	16	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛	
26½	17⅝	PSEG pf2.43	14.		31	17¼	d17	17 — ½	
115	95⅝	PSE pf12.25	13.		z20	96	96	96	
11¾	6	Publick		7	101	8¼	8	8 — ⅛	
5⅝	3	Pueblo		4	21	3⅛	3	3	
5⅝	3⅝	PR Cem		4	15	3⅛	d 3	3 — ⅛	
17½	12	PaSPL 1.64	13.	8	63	12⅝	12½	12⅝+ ⅛	
43½	25	Pullmn 1.80	7.2	6	464	25½	d24⅝	25 — ⅜	
18½	14⅛	Purex 1.28	8.8	6	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	PortinFo		4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
35⅜	24½	Purolir 1.36	5.4	6	161	25	25	25 — ¼	
32⅝	22	QuakO 1.40	5.7	6	173	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	
18⅝	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.8	9	412	14½	13⅝	13⅝— ⅞	
33	20½	Quanex 1.12	4.9	7	15	23	22⅝	22⅝— ⅜	
10⅛	6	Questor .20	3.3	7	42	6⅛	6	6	
		— R-R-R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .28	2.8	9	22	10	9⅞	10	
28¼	21⅞	RCA 1.80	8.0	6	677	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+ ¼	
62¾	48	RCA pf 4	8.3		12	48½	48	48 —1	
21⅞	18¼	RCA pf 2.12	11.		532	18⅝	d18	18½	
31⅜	26⅝	RCA pf 3.65	14.		798	27⅛	d26	26 —1¼	
13¼	8½	RLC s .52	5.5	4	117	9⅝	9¼	9½+ ⅛	
11¾	7⅛	RTE .65	9.6	7	69	6⅞	d 6⅝	6¾— ⅜	
13⅝	10	RalsPur .64	6.0	9	389	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
14¾	7	Ramad .12e	1.7	13	402	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23	12⅝	Ranco .84	5.3	7	61	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ½	
24⅜	13⅝	RapAm .80e	4.6	4	38	17⅝	17½	17½— ¼	
20½	17	RapA pfC 3	17.		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
37	18½	Raybt 1.60b	8.6	8	10	18⅝	18½	18½— ¼	
21¾	12⅝	Raymdint 1	6.5	6	41	15⅝	15⅛	15½— ⅜	
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.7	12	782	74¼	73½	73½— ½	
43⅝	26⅝	ReadBat s.80	2.3	11	178	34½	33¾	34¼+ ¼	
15¾	8⅛	RitRef 1.49e	17.	6	20	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛	
11	7⅝	RecanEq n		23	63	7½	7¼	7⅜— ⅛	
11	4⅝	Redmn .20	2.6	6	118	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	
12⅞	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	6.3	7	120	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛	
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.5	4	10	26½	26½	26½+ ¼	
16½	11⅝	ReichCh .74	6.3	9	19	11⅜	11⅛	11¼+ ⅛	
73	36¼	RelGp 2	3.3	3	52	60⅝	60	60 — ⅜	
26	19⅝	RelG pf 2.60	13.		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
27½	19½	ReliN pf2.68	14.		7	19⅝	19½	19½— ⅛	
9⅛	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.9	10	779	7⅜	6⅞	7 — ¼	
30	14⅝	RepCp .60b	2.9	3	29	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝— ⅛	
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	6.0	5	37	16¾	16	16½+ ¼	
2⅝	1½	RepMtg			22	2	2	2	
31	21½	RepStl 2a	9.2	3	96	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
30	21¼	RepTex 1.16	5.0	6	23	23	23	23 — ⅛	
32⅝	20½	RevcoD .80	3.5	8	155	23½	22⅝	22⅞— ½	
19¼	11½	Revere		3	33	13	12⅝	13 — ⅛	
54⅞	36	Revlon 1.56	4.3	8	641	36½	36	36⅝	
22½	12	Rexham .60	5.0	6	105	12	d11⅞	12 — ¼	
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd 1.04	5.7	6	45	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛— ⅛	
36⅞	28½	Reynln s2.10	7.4	5	458	28⅞	d27⅞	28⅜+ ⅛	
50¾	39¼	ReyIn pf4.10	10.		56	39⅝	39¼	39¼	
40⅜	28¼	ReyMtl 2.20	6.5	4	307	34	33⅝	34	
42½	41⅜	ReyM pf2.37	5.7		4	41½	41½	41½	
35	15¾	RichCo 1.30	6.4	10	108	21	19½	20¼—1½	
27	19½	RchMer 1.26	6.2	6	467	19⅝	19½	19½— ⅛	
20½	15¼	RiegelT 1.68	9.3	4	7	17⅝	17¼	17¼— ⅜	
30	25⅜	RioGran 1	2.6	5	53	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛+ ⅛	
30¾	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	3.7		182	22⅛	20¼	21⅝+ ¾	
27⅜	19⅛	RiteAid .65	2.9	8	107	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛+ ⅜	
22¼	16½	Robshw 1.40	8.4	6	28	16⅞	16⅝	16¾— ⅛	
36½	27⅜	Robtsn 2.20	6.9	5	5	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜— ⅛	
12	8½	Robins .40	4.9	5	169	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
17⅝	11⅞	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	78	12¼	12	12¼	
20⅜	16	RochTl 1.68	11.	6	203	16⅛	d15⅞	16 — ¼	
19½	12⅝	Rockowr 5c		5	127	13	12⅞	13 + ⅛	
63¾	36¼	Rockwl 2.60	4.7	7	292	55¼	54½	54⅞+ ⅜	
55⅝	32½	Rklnt pf1.35	2.7		1	49½	49½	49½+1½	
48½	33⅜	RohmH 2	5.6	5	98	35⅝	35	35½+ ⅛	
20	11¼	Rohrlnd		5	141	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+ ½	
31⅝	16⅝	Rollins .72	3.1	10	414	23⅜	22⅝	23½+1	
49	28½	Rolm s		23	49	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝+ ⅜	
4⅛	2	Ronson			605	2⅛	d 1⅞	2	
11½	9⅛	Roper .90	9.9	5	45	9⅛	d 9	9⅛	
19⅜	13⅝	Rorer .84	5.5	9	245	15⅝	15¼	15¼— ⅛	
78½	22	Rosario 2	3.3	13	67	62½	61½	61½—2½	
51	20⅝	Rowan .10	.2	17	127	46½	45⅝	45⅝—1	
15⅝	10⅝	RC Cos 1.04	9.1	6	30	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
92	65⅝	RoyID 5.53e	7.2	3	514	78⅛	77	77⅛—2⅝	
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	4.0	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛	
11¼	8⅜	RussTog .88	9.8	5	44	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛	
25⅝	15½	RyanH 1.20	6.8	6	68	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝— ¼	
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.9	5	26	20⅞	20½	20½— ⅜	
		— S-S-S —							
11¼	8⅛	SCA .35t	3.9	9	194	9⅛	8⅞	9 — ⅜	
32	18	SCM 1.30	6.2	4	64	22	21	21½— ⅜	
27¾	18¼	SFN .80	3.6	8	25	22⅛	21⅞	22¼+ ⅛	
33	15⅝	SPSTec .64	2.2	7	104	29⅝	28½	29 — ⅝	
71½	31	Sabine .56	.9	28	24	61¼	60⅝	60⅝—1¼	
27	21⅛	StdBus n.32	1.5	15	173	21	d20⅝	21 — ⅛	
6¼	4	Salgdin n		5	139	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛— ⅜	
44	27½	Safewy 2.60	9.2	5	183	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛+ ⅛	
10⅜	7½	SagaCp .44	5.6	26	38	8	7⅜	7⅞— ⅛	
51⅞	22⅝	SJoMn 1.40	3.3	12	239	42⅛	40⅝	41⅝+ ⅛	
13	9	StJoLP 1.26	13.	7	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛	
73½	37⅝	StLSaF 2.50	4.2	8	23	60⅛	59½	60 — ½	
11	7⅜	SPaul 1.06e	13.		62	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅜	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	7.0	6	191	28⅝	27⅝	28½+ ⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Salant .40	6.4	10	59	6½	6¼	6¼— ⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	Sambos			301	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ⅛	
15⅝	11¼	SDieGs 1.52	13.	7	123	11⅝	11⅜	11½— ⅛	
18⅝	12	SJuanR 1.45t	11.	11	48	13	12⅝	13	
45½	19	Sanders .50	1.2	17	266	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜+1⅛	
72	34¾	SFeInd 2.60	4.2	8	687	63⅛	61½	62¼— ⅜	
19⅝	9⅝	SFeIn pf .50	2.9		5	17	16⅞	17 — ⅝	
45⅝	18¼	SFeInt .72	1.9	49	804	38⅝	37⅝	38 — ⅜	
9⅛	5⅞	SaulRE			26	6	5⅞	6	
11¾	6½	SavASte .05e	.5	10	51	9½	9½	9½	
13⅝	8⅝	SavOnD .50	5.3	8	30	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
11½	9⅝	SavElP 1.20	12.	6	27	10	9⅞	10	
13¾	10	SavE A 1.34	13.		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛	
11⅜	9	SavE pf1.28	14.		5	9¼	9	9¼+ ¼	
19⅝	12⅝	Savin .70	4.8	3	108	14⅜	14	14⅜+ ½	
9¾	4⅝	Saxon		7	138	5½	5¼	5⅜+ ⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Schaefer			1	4	4	4 — ⅛	
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.3	8	548	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
13⅜	7	Schlitz			381	7⅝	7½	7⅝— ⅛	
122½	66⅝	Schlmb s1.32	1.3	20	1232	105⅛	102¼	104¼— ⅜	
45⅝	25⅝	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	43	38⅝	37⅝	38½+ ⅝	
27¾	19	SCOA 1.08	4.7	5	26	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛+ ⅜	
8	4⅝	ScotLad .05e	.7	7	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅜	
30⅝	21	ScotFet 1.80	8.7	4	193	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅝— ⅝	
22¼	16	ScottP 1	5.8	5	941	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Scottys .44	2.8	6	18	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛	
21½	15½	Scovill 1.52	9.6	5	55	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞— ⅜	
11½	8	Scudder		19	44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	8¼	Scud pf .90e	10.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛	
13⅛	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		72	9¼	9⅛	9¼+ ⅛	
22¼	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.8	4	101	15⅝	15	15 — ⅝	
37½	24⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.1	3	198	31½	31	31⅛— ½	
18¼	10	SeaWA		9	65	12	11⅞	12 + ⅛	
31⅞	24	Seafst 1.12	4.6	6	346	24⅝	24	24⅛— ⅛	
51½	28	Seagrm 1.18	2.7	14	169	40⅝	39½	40¼—1	
23	15	Seagrv .25e	1.2	7	16	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+ ½	
19¼	14	SeatAir n.48	3.1	8	8	15⅝	15	15¼— ¼	
32⅝	20¼	SealPw 1.30	6.0	5	30	21⅝	21¼	21½— ⅛	
24½	13⅝	SearleG .52	2.5	12	627	20½	19⅝	20⅛+ ½	
21⅞	14⅝	Sears 1.36	8.5	6	3304	16¼	15⅝	16 + ⅜	
9¼	4½	Seatrain			282	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
34¾	23⅞	SecPac 1.80	7.1	4	166	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+ ½	
78½	24⅝	Sedco .72	1.1	36	149	63⅛	63	63½	
14	7⅝	SeigLJ 1.20	15.	13	20	8	7⅝	8	
10⅞	8	SvCpInt .34	4.2	4	33	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛	
18⅝	12½	Shaklee .80	5.4	4	97	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
49	27¾	Shapell .15	.4	4	29	37	35½	35⅝—1⅜	
35½	10¼	ShearL .60	2.0	5	190	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝+ ⅞	
76	35⅝	ShellOil 2.40	3.7	9	470	65	64⅛	64⅝	
37¼	27	ShellT s3.27t	10.	3	50	33	32⅝	32⅝— ⅜	
11⅛	6	ShelGlo .30	4.9	5	35	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛	
17½	12	ShelG pf1.36	11.		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛	
15⅞	10⅝	ShelG pf1.40	13.		2	11	11	11 + ¼	
36⅛	20⅝	Shrwin .45e	1.6	9	18	28⅝	28⅛	28¼— ½	
14¼	11½	SierPac 1.24	12.	6	36	11⅜	11½	11⅛+ ⅛	
46⅞	23⅝	Signal 1	2.6	7	284	38⅝	38	38½	
38½	30⅝	Signode 1.72	5.0	6	75	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝— ⅜	
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.1	10	172	13⅝	13¼	13½— ⅛	
13⅝	8	SimpPat .56	6.8	9	110	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+ ⅛	
14⅝	7⅛	Singer			229	8	7⅞	8	
32½	23	Singr pf3.50	15.		10	23¼	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛	
13¾	9¼	Skyline .48	4.5	12	x187	11	10½	10⅝+ ⅛	
22¼	16⅛	SmithA 1.40	8.5	3	17	16½	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛	
85	46	SmithIn 1.12	1.5	14	89	72¾	72⅛	72⅝— ½	
65¼	38⅝	Smtkln s1.66	3.3	13	525	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝— ⅞	
22½	18	Smucker 1.10	5.9	6	3	18⅝	18½	18½	
29	19⅝	SnapOn s.80	4.0	9	517	20	19¾	19⅞	
10⅛	6	SonyCp .10e	1.5	19	593	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛	
22½	16⅛	SooLine 1.79t	9.6	5	12	18⅞	18½	18⅝— ¼	
5¼	3⅛	SoAtlFn			50	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
17¼	12⅛	SCrEG 1.74	14.	7	54	13	12⅝	12⅞— ⅛	
26½	20½	SCrE pf2.50	13.		2	19½	d19½	19½—1	
22½	16¾	SoJerIn 1.86	9.9	7	21	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
70¼	38	Soutdwn .40	1.1	6	9	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛— ¾	
17	12½	SoetBk .88	6.5	5	8	13½	13⅜	13½— ¼	
9⅝	6	SoetPS s.07e	1.1	4	26	6⅛	d 5⅞	6⅛— ⅛	
27¼	21	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	1028	22⅞	21¾	22¼+ ⅝	
14⅝	10½	SouthCo 1.54	14.	7	745	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
19¾	14⅝	SoInGE 1.48	11.	7	85	15⅛	15½	15¼— ¼	
61⅞	34⅝	SoNRes 1.50	3.0	10	207	50⅝	50	50⅛— ⅛	
41	30⅝	SNETel 3.40	12.	5	9	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛— ⅛	
47½	28¼	SouPac 2.60	6.6	6	205	39⅝	39	39⅛+ ⅝	
66	50	SouRy 3.60	6.8	5	731	55	54	54⅝— ⅞	
28	22¼	SoRy pf2.60	12.		4	22½	22¼	22½	
38⅝	22⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	6.3	6	114	32⅝	30½	30½—2¼	
32	18½	Soutind .84b	3.9	6	76	21½	20½	21½+ ¼	
76	34¼	SouRoyl s.80	1.4	24	134	57⅛	55½	56½— ½	
2½	1⅛	Soumrk		1	38	1⅝	1¾	1⅝— ⅛	
26	17½	SwstAir .32	1.7	5	100	19¼	18⅞	19 — ⅛	
26¼	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	6.1	6	2	23	23	23 — ¼	
24	14	SwtFore .40	2.7	4	120	15¼	14⅝	14⅞+ ⅛	
13½	9⅝	SwtGas n1.10	11.	6	44	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
14¼	9⅝	SwtPS 1.28	12.	8	174	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+ ⅛	
28⅝	11⅝	Sparton .80	4.0	7	6	20⅛	20¼	20¼	
43⅝	20¼	SpectPh		19	144	37⅝	36	36½—1¼	
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	7.3	5	9	14¼	13¾	13¾— ¼	
60⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.1	7	1152	51	50⅛	50⅞— ½	
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	8.0	4	6	15¼	15	15 + ⅛	
25½	18⅝	SquarD 1.60	8.5	6	56	19	18⅝	18¾— ⅛	
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.6	12	471	31⅞	30½	31½+ ½	
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	5.7	6	11	12⅝	12¼	12¼— ⅜	
48⅝	20	Staley 1	2.4	21	577	42⅝	41⅞	42 —1	
33⅜	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.5	9	204	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
48½	36½	StdBr pf3.50	9.3		z10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝—1½	
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt .64	3.0	7	82	21½	20⅝	21¼— ⅜	
18⅝	8½	StdMotA .64	7.1	4	15	9⅛	8⅞	9 — ⅛	
85	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	4.4	7	1274	74⅝	73	73½—1	
121¼	57¼	StOInd 3.60	3.5	10	1236	103¾	100¼	102 — ½	
110½	44⅝	StOilOh 2	2.2	9	781	90½	88½	89⅜—1	
60½	50⅛	SOOh pf3.75	7.3		z50	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp .60	6.4	4	59	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
19½	15	Standex .85	5.8	5	34	15⅛	d14⅝	14⅝— ⅜	
46	26¼	StanW 1.24	3.9	8	43	32¼	31⅝	32	
38½	26⅝	Starret 1.48	4.6	6	12	32¼	31⅝	32¼+ ¼	
6⅛	4⅛	StMutInv		9	58	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
11	7⅝	StaMSe 1.08	13.		38	8½	8⅛	8½+ ⅛	
25	16⅝	StaufCh s1.10	6.6	5	464	17	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.7	5	49	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
11¼	9⅝	Sterchi .48	6.8	5	3	10	9⅝	10	
9½	6¼	SterlBcp .66	10.	10	18	6⅛	6⅛	6½+ ⅛	
27⅝	15⅝	SterlDg .84	4.6	10	632	18¼	17⅞	18¼+ ⅜	
25½	17	Sterndat .60	2.9	8	49	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛	
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	8.4	4	152	14½	14	14¼+ ⅛	
41⅜	24½	StewWa s1.88	7.6	6	21	24⅞	d24⅝	24⅝+ ⅜	
37⅝	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	6.4	6	44	23⅜	d23	23 — ⅝	
12	9	StokVCpf 1	11.		z320	9⅛	9	9	
50⅛	37⅝	StoneW 2.75	6.1	8	7	45⅝	45	45⅝+ ¼	
29½	18	StonCon .72	3.3	7	46	22	21⅜	21⅜	
20⅛	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	8.3	4	3	14½	14½	14½+ ⅛	
23¾	13¼	StorTec s		10	1215	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝— ½	
33⅞	21⅜	Storer s .72	2.6	9	44	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛+ ½	
17¾	12⅝	StridRit 1.16	9.1	8	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	SuavSho .20	5.3	5	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
42⅛	20½	SubPrG 1.44	4.3	6	159	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝— ⅜	
32⅝	23	SunChm s.60	2.3	5	7	26½	26½	26½+ ¼	
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl .72	3.5	10	60	20⅜	20	20¼+ ⅛	
88⅛	44½	SunCo 3.60	4.8	6	213	76	74⅞	75 —1¼	
91⅝	45⅝	SunC pf 2.25	2.9		27	78⅝	77⅜	77⅜—2⅛	
25	15¾	Sunbm 1.50	9.6	5	91	15⅝	15½	15⅝— ⅛	
46½	22	Sundstr 1.40	3.5	10	200	40	39⅝	40	
110	55	Sunds pf3.50	3.6		1	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝+1⅝	
41⅛	12⅝	SunsM .40	1.3	14	623	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛— ⅛	
13	13	SunMn wi			33	12⅝	d12⅛	12⅝— ⅛	
24	16⅝	SuprVal .66	3.6	8	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+ ⅜	
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	15	437	141	139½	140½—1½	
19¾	11⅜	SupmkG .48	3.8	4	89	13⅝	12½	12⅝— ⅞	
6¼	3⅛	Suspcp			106	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+ ½	
22⅞	17⅝	SwankI 1.40a	7.9	5	10	17⅝	17½	17⅝— ¼	
24⅝	13⅝	Sybron 1.08	7.7	7	180	14	13⅝	14 + ⅜	
40	26½	Sybrn pf2.40	9.1		2	26½	26½	26½	
		— T-T-T —							
27⅝	11⅛	TREs 1	4.2	11	265	24½	22½	24 +1½	
48½	33⅝	TRW 2	4.7	7	143	43	42⅝	42⅝+ ¼	
105	74	TRW pf 4.40	4.7		8	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜—1	
90	64	TRW pr4.50	5.7		13	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝— ⅝	
35⅛	20	TaftBrd .76	2.5	9	98	30⅝	29¼	30⅛+ ⅝	
11⅜	2⅝	Talcott			50	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛	
11	5⅝	Talley		9	71	5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ⅛	
11⅜	7⅝	Talley pf 1	13.		20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
19⅝	13½	TampE 1.44	9.7	7	198	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅜	
37⅛	17⅝	Tandy		9	1241	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜— ⅜	
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		6	55	5	4⅞	5	
31⅜	12½	Tchncolr .72	2.8	6	189	25⅝	25	25⅜— ⅛	
18⅛	11½	Technicn		15	152	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+ ½	
64¼	46⅝	Tektrnx .84	1.8	10	727	48⅛	47½	47½—1½	
18	9	Telcom .70	6.9	4	95	10⅛	9½	10⅛+ ⅝	
154½	113½	Teledn 9.92t	7.2	5	472	139½	136⅝	137⅝+1⅛	
27	13⅝	Telprmt		19	207	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+ ⅝	
6¼	3¼	Telex		27	91	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛	
45½	30¼	Tenneco 2.40	6.6	7	657	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛— ⅛	
44⅝	15⅝	Teradyn		16	147	39	37⅝	38 — ⅜	
27⅜	9⅛	Tesoro .07e	.3	4	1302	21⅞	20	21⅝+ ⅛	
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	6.0		97	37	35	36¼+ ⅝	
41⅞	24¾	Texaco 2.40	6.7	6	3539	36	35¼	35⅞+ ⅜	
48¾	36⅜	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	104	43⅝	43¼	43¼— ⅛	
79½	39	TexEst 2.70	4.1	9	1044	67½	64	66¼— ⅜	
27¼	21⅜	TxET pf2.40	11.		1	21¼	d21¼	21¼— ⅛	
28⅜	21⅜	TxET pf2.87	13.		6	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
35	22¾	TxGT s1.46	5.4	7	208	27⅝	26⅝	27¼— ⅝	
25	16¼	TexInd .60	2.7	4	29	22½	22⅛	22¼+ ⅛	
108¼	78	TexInst 2	2.3	12	310	88½	87	88⅛— ⅛	
24⅛	10⅜	TexInt			644	19¼	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛	
46⅝	38	TexOGs s.24	.7	15	745	38⅝	36⅞	36¾—1⅝	
35	31⅜	TxPac s		31	42	u36½	34	36½+3¼	
19⅞	14⅝	TexUtil 1.76	11.	7	1158	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+ ½	
53⅝	21⅛	Texsgit 1.20	2.9	10	683	41½	40⅝	41¼— ⅛	
85	40	Texalt pf 3	4.6		68	65½	64½	65¼— ⅛	
9⅜	3⅝	Texfi Ind			42	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
30	22⅝	Textron 1.80	7.5	5	128	24½	24	24 — ⅜	
32½	24½	Textr pf2.08	8.0		4	26⅛	26	26 — ⅜	
58	32	Thiokol 1.55	3.0	7	175	52½	51⅝	52 — ⅛	
47⅝	38½	ThmBet 1.72	4.4	10	109	39½	39	39⅛—1⅛	
13¾	9⅛	Thomln .56b	6.1	5	8	9¼	d 9	9⅛— ⅛	
32⅝	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.4	6	79	29	28⅝	28⅛—1⅛	
17¼	9⅝	Thrifty .72	7.0	7	55	10⅝	10	10¼+ ⅛	
42½	20½	Tidwatr .90	2.6	12	32	34½	33⅝	34⅛+ ⅜	
27¾	16½	Tigerint .80	3.5	7	1829	20⅝	20½	20⅝— ⅛	
53¼	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	3.6	9	61	46⅝	46	46⅛+ ⅜	
38¼	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.7		15	33⅝	33¼	33½+ ¼	
39⅝	28	TimesM 1.44	4.5	7	53	32	31½	31⅝— ⅛	
63½	48¼	Timkn 3a	6.1	5	122	51½	49¼	49½—2	
46½	21¾	ToddSh		5	50	34	33¼	33⅝— ⅛	
25⅝	15	Tokheim .70	3.9	8	29	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛	
22⅝	15⅛	TolEdls 2.20	13.	6	65	16⅝	16⅜	16⅛+ ⅛	
23½	16¼	TolEd pf2.36	14.		3	16½	16½	16½	
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp		5	66	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞— ⅜	
11½	7⅛	TootRol .40b	5.4	6	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜+ ⅛	
29⅝	15	ToroCo .88	5.6	5	x58	15⅝	15	15⅝+ ⅝	
31¼	21⅛	Tosco n		6	851	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝— ¼	
30⅝	18⅝	ToyRUs n		11	206	24⅛	23⅝	24	
35⅝	15⅝	Tracor .40	1.5	9	378	26	24⅝	26 +1¼	
23½	16¼	Trane 1.04	5.1	8	39	20⅝	20¼	20⅛— ¼	
38¼	28⅜	TranUn 2.36	7.8	6	174	31½	30⅛	30⅛—1½	
27⅜	12⅛	TW Corp		7	289	12⅝	12⅛	12½— ⅛	
7⅝	4	TW Cp wt			27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	16.		31	11¾	11½	11⅝— ⅛	
32⅝	18⅝	TWC pf 2.66	14.		40	19	19	19	
20⅛	14⅝	Transm 1.12	7.4	4	377	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛	
21⅞	14⅝	TranInc 2.04	13.		27	16⅛	15⅞	16 + ⅛	
48⅝	23	Transco 1.44	3.7	13	422	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—1¼	
58½	48⅝	Transco pf3.87	6.4		62	49	d48	48½— ⅝	
14½	6	Transcn .60	8.9	12	25	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
100⅝	84	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z10	84	84	84	
25½	17⅝	TrGP pf2.50	14.		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16⅛	8⅝	TrnsOh .40b	4.3	3	25	9¼	9⅛	9¼+ ⅛	
27½	20	Tranwy 1.80	8.2	4	24	21⅞	21¼	21⅞+ ⅛	
44⅝	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.7	4	316	37¼	36⅝	37 + ⅜	
21¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.16e	12.		214	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛— ¼	
4	2⅝	TriSoM		4	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
11⅛	7½	Triaind .40b	5.2	5	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	17	TriaPc 1	5.7	7	13	20¼	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛	
17¼	7⅝	Trico .20	1.4	13	70	14	12⅝	14 + ¼	
30½	16⅛	Trinityln s.60	2.4	12	204	24⅝	24⅛	24½— ⅜	
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52	12.	6	233	12⅝	12¼	12¼— ⅛	
53	35⅝	TCFax 20	4.5	6	67	44½	43⅝	44½+ ½	
22⅝	16⅛	TwinDs 1.10	6.7	4	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛— ¼	
37½	17¼	TycoLab 1	3.5	7	158	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
17⅝	13	TylerCp .50	3.7	6	17	13⅝	13⅝	13½— ⅛	
57⅞	33⅝	Tymshr		16	171	50⅛	50	50	
		— U-U-U —							
29⅝	17¼	UAL 1	5.3		341	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛	
28⅝	17⅝	UGI 1.76	8.2	7	10	21½	21¼	21½	
18⅝	11	UMC 1.20	11.	5	29	11¼	11	11⅛	
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
29¼	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.8	6	189	18¼	17⅝	17¾— ¼	
39½	28½	UVInd 18c		6	1288	24¼	23⅝	23⅞— ⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	Unarco .88	7.9	5	4	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ¼	
67¼	53⅝	UniNV 4.40e	8.2	5	16	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝— ¼	
52½	40¼	UComp 2.60	6.5	6	94	40½	d40	40⅛— ½	
47⅝	35⅝	UnCarb 3	7.8	5	501	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛— ⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	UnComr .20	2.5		18	8	7⅞	8	
9⅝	4⅝	UnionCp .32t	5.7	6	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛	
14⅛	9⅝	UnElec 1.44	14.	6	250	10½	10⅛	10½+ ⅛	
41	28½	UnEl pf 4	14.		z440	28½	28½	28½	
45	31	UnEl pf 4.50	15.		z300	31¼	d30⅛	30⅛— ⅝	
79⅛	56	UnEl pfL 8	14.		z1270	56½	56	56	
22½	13⅝	UnEl pf2.13	14.		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛	
27½	19⅝	UnEl pf2.72	14.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛	
79	58⅝	UnEl pfH 8	14.		3	58⅝	d57	57 —1⅝	
62½	33	UOilCl s1.28	2.7	9	1342	51⅝	48⅝	49 —2⅝	
101	57⅛	UPacC 2.80	3.3	11	586	85½	84⅝	84⅝—1	
7⅝	3½	Uniroyal			154	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
60½	26¼	Unirol pf			z570	29	28½	29 — ⅛	
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	2.1	6	61	11¾	11	11⅛+ ⅛	
13	9⅝	UBrd pf1.20	12.		13	9⅝	d 9¼	9⅝— ⅛	
74⅝	38	UEnRs 3.84	5.1	7	174	60⅝	60	60 —1	
30⅝	16⅛	UnGrty .24	1.2	6	239	20⅝	17¼	20 +2½	
25⅝	17⅝	UIllum 2.68	14.	5	76	18⅝	18⅛	18½+ ¼	
32⅝	14	UnitInd .90b	3.9	8	18	23	22½	23 + ⅛	
22	11	UnitInn .22	1.3	7	9	17½	17¼	17½+ ½	
12⅝	8⅝	UJerBk 1.04a	11.	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛	
7⅝	5	UnMM n			71	5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ⅛	
6½	1⅞	UnPkMn			146	4½	3⅝	4 — ⅞	
37⅝	22⅝	UnRefg s.80a	3.2	4	4	25½	25½	25½	
20½	15⅛	USFdS 1.82e	10.		25	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.4	3	159	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
26⅝	16½	USAir pf1.87	10.		1	18	18	18	
41⅛	33½	USFid 2.88	7.8	4	113	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝+ ⅜	
37⅝	27	USGyps 2.40	8.4	4	80	28⅝	28	28⅝	
33½	24	USGy pf1.80	7.2		3	25	25	25	
17⅝	9⅝	USHom .52	3.9	4	254	13⅝	13¼	13½— ¼	
10½	7⅛	USInd .76	9.8	4	256	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
18⅝	11⅞	USLeasa .52	4.8	5	10	13⅝	12⅝	13 + ⅛	
9⅞	5¼	US Rty			13	7⅝	7	7⅛+ ⅛	
23⅝	17⅛	USShoe 1.60	9.1	4	64	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛	
25⅝	16⅝	USSteel 1.60	8.6		1006	18⅝	18	18⅛— ⅛	
37⅝	26½	USTobc 2.08	7.9	7	89	26⅝	d26	26⅛— ⅜	
52⅝	36⅛	UnTech 2.20	4.9	7	1413	45¼	44¼	45⅛+ ⅜	
46¼	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.8		120	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝+ ½	
27⅝	22⅝	UTch pf2.55	11.		16	23	22⅝	22⅝	
21¼	14½	UniTel 1.52	10.	6	392	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
26½	17⅝	UnIT 2pf1.50	8.3		18	18	d17⅝	18	
39	20	Unitrod .50	1.6	11	42	32⅝	31	31 —1	
15	7⅛	Univar .56	5.1	5	14	11	10⅝	11 + ¼	
19¼	11⅛	UnivFd .96	7.5	9	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24½	16⅝	UnLeaf 1.32	7.4	6	8	17⅝	17½	17⅝+ ⅛	
49⅝	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.9	9	558	44½	43⅝	43⅝— ⅛	
28	19⅝	USLIFE .88	3.3	5	158	20⅛	20⅝	20½+ ⅛	
10⅝	7½	UslifeFd .96a	12.		23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	13⅝	UtaPL 1.76	12.	7	348	14½	14⅛	14⅛— ¼	
29⅝	20	UtPL pf2.80	13.		7	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
26⅝	18⅛	UtPL pf2.36	13.		1	18	d18	18 — ⅛	
		— V-V-V —							
22	16⅝	VF Co 1.60	7.8	5	65	20⅝	20½	20⅝— ¼	
39	18⅝	VSI Co .72	2.4	8	7	30	29⅝	30	
23⅛	10⅝	Valero n			606	17½	16⅝	17⅛— ⅜	
9½	5¼	Valleyln .40	5.7	13	50	7⅛	6⅞	7	
15	11⅝	VanDrn 1	8.0	4	24	12½	12¼	12½— ¼	
35⅛	16¼	Varian .52	1.7	11	208	31⅝	30	30⅝— ¼	
15½	7⅝	Vdro .40	3.4	8	81	12	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛	
25⅝	21⅛	Veeco s		13	91	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝+ ⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo		26	6	4⅛	d 4	4⅛— ⅛	
13⅛	9¼	VestSe 1.36e	14.		9	9⅝	9½	9⅝— ⅛	
45½	26⅝	Viacom .32	.8	15	69	38⅝	38	38 — ½	
13⅝	9⅛	VaEPw 1.40	14.	6	1307	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
52	35⅝	VaEP pf 5	14.		z330	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
99	67	VaEP pf9.75	15.		z150	77	67	67 — ⅛	
27¾	19⅝	VaEP pf2.90	15.		9	20	19⅝	20 + ⅜	
29⅝	12½	Vornado .60	3.4	24	49	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc .54	6.2	4	16	13½	13⅛	13½+ ⅜	
37⅛	30⅝	VulcnM 2	5.6	4	12	35⅝	35	35½— ⅜	
		— W-W-W —							
19	11⅝	Wabash .60	4.5	4	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
46⅛	37	WabR pf4.50	12.		z10	37	37	37 — ½	
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	5.4	6	83	16⅛	16	16 — ⅛	
55⅝	42½	Woch pf2.20	5.2		2	42½	42½	42½—1⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	WachRty		40	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
36⅝	23⅝	WalMrt .30	1.0	11	155	29⅝	29¼	29⅛— ⅜	
35¼	24¼	Walarn 1.50	5.5	6	33	27½	27¼	27¼— ⅜	
34⅝	23⅛	WlkrH g s1.40	5.0	9	148	28⅝	28¼	28¼— ¼	
30½	22⅝	WallBus 1	3.8	6	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
28⅝	20¼	WalMu 1.60	7.3	4	20	22⅛	22	22 — ⅛	
35⅝	24⅝	WaltJm 1.80	7.2	5	120	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	
12	5⅝	WardFd			24	6	5⅝	6	
17⅝	8⅝	Warnaco .80	5.4	5	87	15	14⅝	14⅞+ ⅛	
87½	24	WarnS 1.80	2.3	13	17	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝— ⅝	
57⅝	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.0	5	176	52⅛	50⅛	51 — ⅝	
40½	38⅛	WrnCm wi			10	39	39	39 —1½	
25⅝	17⅝	WarnrL 1.32	7.3	12	656	18⅛	17½	18⅛+ ¼	
27½	18⅛	WashGs 2.40	13.	7	21	19⅛	18⅝	19[illegible]	
39	21	WshNat 1.50	6.9	4	20	21⅝	21½	21[illegible]	
45	28½	WasN pf2.50	8.8		1	28¼	d28¼	28[illegible]	
23⅝	16⅝	WshWt 2.16	12.	7	20	18⅛	17⅝	18[illegible]	
47	28	WasteM .70	1.7	14	268	40¼	39⅝	40[illegible]	
37	18⅝	Watkinl .48	1.6	13	196	31⅛	30	30[illegible]	
7¼	4⅛	WayGos			4	5⅛	5⅛	5[illegible]	
7½	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.8	185	1	5¼	5¼	5[illegible]	
23⅝	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.8	10	239	11	d10⅝	10[illegible]	
28½	22⅝	WeisMk s.88	3.6	8	4	24½	24½	24[illegible]	
33⅝	22½	WellsF 1.92	8.1	4	135	23⅝	23¼	23[illegible]	
17⅝	12⅛	WelFM 1.35e	12.	6	223	12⅛	d11	11[illegible]	
48	32½	WPenP pf4.50	14.		z20	33	33	33	
37½	27⅛	WtPtPe 2.80	8.9	5	15	31⅝	31⅛	31[illegible]	
14	10	WstctT g.80			2	11⅝	11⅛	11[illegible]	
12	7⅛	WnAirL .48	5.3	3	1943	7⅝	d 7⅛	7[illegible]	
30½	21	WAir pf 2	9.6		24	21	d20⅝	20[illegible]	
35	24⅝	WnBnc 1.64	5.7	5	225	28⅝	27⅝	28[illegible]	
49¼	27¾	WnCoNA s.32	.7	18	122	43⅝	42	43	
38	24⅝	WnCo pf2.12	6.6		23	32⅝	31⅝	32[illegible]	
62⅝	35	WPacl 2.75e		23	3	47	36½	35⅝	36[illegible]
26⅝	16⅝	WUnion 1.40	6.9		230	20⅛	19⅝	20[illegible]	
56	40⅝	WnUn pf4.60	11.		1	43⅝	43⅝	43[illegible]	
63	48	WnUn pf4.90	9.8		2	50	50	50	
11	7⅝	WUn dpf1.18	15.		49	7⅝	7⅝	7[illegible]	
23⅝	16	WUT pf2.56	15.		8	16⅝	16½	16[illegible]	
27	16½	WestgEl 1.40	6.5	6	2882	21⅝	21	21[illegible]	
38⅛	26⅝	Westvac 1.50	4.8	6	58	31⅝	31	31[illegible]	
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.1	8	909	31⅝	30⅝	31[illegible]	
49⅝	37⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		168	42	41	41[illegible]	
39⅝	26⅝	WheelF 1.40	4.3	9	24	33	32⅝	32[illegible]	
24¾	15	WheelPit		2	161	19⅝	18½	19[illegible]	
50	41	WhelPit pf6	15.		z220	40¼	d40	40	
22½	16⅛	Whirlpl 1.40	8.8	5	429	16	d15⅝	15[illegible]	
27⅝	20⅝	WhitC 1.40	6.4	5	34	22	22	22[illegible]	
42⅝	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.6		4	35	35	35[illegible]	
9½	4⅝	WhiteMt		3	205	6	5⅝	6	
26½	12⅝	Whittak 1	4.3	7	286	23⅛	22⅝	23[illegible]	
17¼	13⅝	Wickes 1.04	7.7	4	55	13⅝	13⅝	13[illegible]	
13⅝	6⅝	Wiebldt .44	6.4	9	11	7	6⅝	6[illegible]	
40⅛	17⅝	Williams 1.10	3.3	13	1209	34⅝	33⅝	33[illegible]	
15⅛	8⅛	WilshrO .07r	.6	41	22	12½	12	12[illegible]	
33⅝	23⅝	WinDix 1.68	6.7	8	226	25½	25	25[illegible]	
3⅝	1⅝	Winnbgo		131	295	2⅝	2½	2[illegible]	
11⅝	6	Winterl .87e	14.	17	2	6¼	6⅛	6[illegible]	
26⅝	19	WisEP 2.36	12.	6	817	20⅝	19⅝	19[illegible]	
25⅝	17⅝	WisGas 2.04	11.	6	23	18⅝	18⅛	18[illegible]	
27½	21⅛	WisG pf2.55	12.		2	21⅛	d21⅛	21[illegible]	
20⅝	14⅝	WiscPL 1.84	12.	6	21	15½	15⅛	15[illegible]	
19⅝	14	WiscPS 1.72	12.	5	21	14⅝	14⅛	14[illegible]	
33	22	Witco 1.40	5.5	5	20	25⅝	25¼	25[illegible]	
16½	12	WitcR .80	5.9	5	148	13⅝	13½	13[illegible]	
14⅝	8⅝	WolvrW .44	3.7	5	111	12	11⅝	11[illegible]	
34⅝	14⅝	Woralrc .66	3.9	8	45	16⅝	16⅝	16[illegible]	
47⅝	28¼	WoodPt .64	1.7	18	57	37⅝	36⅝	37[illegible]	
22⅝	18⅝	WoodPt wi			2	19	19	19[illegible]	
32	21⅝	Wolwth 1.60	7.1	4	603	22⅝	22¼	22[illegible]	
44	30½	Wolw pf2.20	7.0		11	31⅝	31½	31[illegible]	
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		5	32	5⅝	5⅝	5[illegible]	
80	64⅛	Wrigly 2.88a	4.5	7	9	64½	d63⅝	64[illegible]	
11⅝	7⅝	Wurlitzr		64	14	7⅝	7⅝	7[illegible]	
28⅝	11⅝	Wylain .80	3.7	10	67	21½	21	21[illegible]	
17	7½	WyleLb s.50	3.6	8	256	14⅛	13⅝	14[illegible]	
9⅝	4	Wyly		20	214	8½	8	8[illegible]	
		— X-Y-Z —							
69⅛	54⅝	Xerox 2.80	5.0	8	1392	56⅝	55½	55[illegible]	
28⅝	14⅝	XTRA .64	3.6	4	43	18	17⅝	17[illegible]	
35⅝	14⅝	Yatess .20	.8	5	85	25⅝	23⅛	25[illegible]	
25	15⅝	ZaleCp 1.08	5.5	4	34	19⅝	19½	19[illegible]	
39⅝	13⅝	Zapata .48	1.7	12	349	29⅛	28⅝	29[illegible]	
14⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp		11	84	11⅝	11⅝	11[illegible]	
15½	8⅝	ZenithR .60	6.8	9	177	9	8⅝	8[illegible]	
19½	18¼	Zeros .48	2.6	9	2	18½	18¼	18[illegible]	
21⅝	14⅝	ZurnInd .92	5.4	6	40	17⅝	16⅝	17[illegible]	

Sales figures are unofficial
a—New yearly low; u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the fo[illegible] table are annual disbursements based on the last quart[illegible] semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends [illegible] ments not designated as regular are identified in the fo[illegible] footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock d[illegible] c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in prece[illegible] months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or spli[illegible] Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action t[illegible] last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, a[illegible] mulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue[illegible] clared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock divide[illegible] Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash v[illegible] ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 13, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
115700	Abti Prce	$22½	21⅝	22	
8580	Agnico E	$13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅜
1400	Agra Ind A	$5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44355	Alta Gas A	$27¼	26½	27⅛	— ⅜
136	Alta Nat	$85	85	85	— 1
400	Algo Cent	$25	25	25	
500	Algoma St	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
4600	Andres W A	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
2100	Argus C pr	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
300	Asbestos	$36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
9058	Atco A	$22¼	22	22	— ¼
15690	BP Con	$44⅝	44	44½	— ⅜
16120	Bank N S	$24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
100	Beth Cop	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
130	Bralor Res	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ 1
1050	Bramalea	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
980	Brenda M	$31	30	30	— 1
14470	BCFP	$25½	25	25¼	— ¼
2964	BC Phone	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7125	Brunswk	$14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
200	Budd Can	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
988	CAE	$15	14½	14½	— ⅜
1100	Cad Frv	$21	20½	20¾	
12958	Cal Pow A	$44⅝	44	44⅛	— ⅛
8795	Comflo	$20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—1¼
7125	C Nor West	$21	20¼	20¼	— ¼
2320	Con Perm	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
1053	Con Trust	$19⅛	19	19	
1100	C Tung	$28	27¾	28	+ ¼
4930	CCablesy A	$13½	13¼	13¼	
3755	Cdn Cel	$10½	10½	10½	
10	CGE	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
28790	CI Bk Com	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
18625	CP Inve	$44½	43	43⅛	—1⅛
1708	Cdn Tire A	$25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
4838	C Utilies	$21⅝	20½	21⅛	— ⅛
105	Candel Oil	$78	78	78	— 3
1846	Caro	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
320	Cassiar	$12⅛	12	12	
1850	Celanese	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2210	Cherokee	$12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
13600	Con Distrb	$9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13651	Cons Gas	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
2300	Con Fardy	355	350	350	— 5
2240	Conwest	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
68500	Coseka R	$24	22	22	— ¼
4480	Craigmt	$7	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
1300	Crush Intl	$12⅛	12½	12½	
21750	Cyprus	$25⅛	24¼	24½	— ⅜
12245	Czar Res	$18	17¼	17½	— ¼
76210	Daon Dev	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
300	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12725	Denison	$46	45	45½	— ½
13635	Dicknsn	$14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ½
6450	D Bridge	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
4290	Dofasco A	$37⅛	36⅝	37	— ½
556	Dom Store	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
2000	Du Pont A	$29⅝	29½	29½	
3500	Dylex L A	$9½	9½	9½	
7200	Electhom A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
200	Emco	$12½	12½	12½	
13580	Falcon C	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
13391	Fibra Nik A	$124	117½	118	— 5
600	Fed Plan	$35	34¾	34¾	
2880	Francana	$15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
1870	Fraser	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33868	G M Res	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2008	G Distrb A	$11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4600	G Distrb w	495	480	480	—15
25510	Gibraltar	$13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
100	Goodyear	$22	22	22	
160	Gratt G	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
3950	Granduc	355	340	355	
1180	GL Forest	$64⅛	64	64	
20	Greyhnd	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
400	H Group A	390	390	390	
308	Hard Crp A	270	265	270	+ 5
800	Hawker	$18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
280	Hayes D	$9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
4977	H Bay Co	$29	28⅝	29	
7465	IAC	$9⅛	9½	9½	
1000	Indal	$12	12	12	— ¼
137	Indusmin	$18	18	18	— 1
25	Inland Gas	$14	14	14	
200	Int Mogul	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	
5205	Inter Pipe	$16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
125	Inv Grp A	$18½	18½	18½	
2510	Ivaco	$20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
1000	Jannock	$12	12	12	
21736	Kaiser Re	$34¼	33	33⅝	— ⅜
14480	Kam Kotia	$8	7½	7½	— ⅛
150	Kelsey H	$26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ¼
7891	Kerr Add	$17½	17½	17½	— ½
2248	Labatt A	$22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
1460	Lab Min	$45¼	45	45¼	—2¾
13850	Lacana	$9½	9	9	— ⅜
700	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3044	LL Lac	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
315	Lob Co A	405	405	405	— 5
200	Lob Co B	405	405	405	—20
2050	MICC	$12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	— ⅛
1108	Mclan H A	$25	25	25	+ ¼
3805	Est Mirtic	330	320	320	
8710	Mitel Corp	$20	19	19⅝	— ⅜
1950	Molson A	$29	28½	29	+ ¼
100	Molson B	$26½	26½	26½	— ¼
49732	Moore	$34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
50	Murphy	$28	28	28	+ 1
400	Nat Trust	$21	21	21	
136127	Noranda	$27	26½	26½	— 1
22207	Norcen	$35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
1375	Nowsco W	$52	50	50	— 3
10925	Nu-West A	$17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
17495	Oakwood P	$21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
5575	Ocelot B	$31⅝	30	30⅝	—1⅛
1300	Oshawa A	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10075	Pamour A	$13	12½	12½	— ½
630	PanCan P	$76⅛	76	76	— ⅛
16400	Pembina	$11⅝	11⅛	11½	
2759	Petrofina	$58	49½	49½	— ½
200	Peyto Oils	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
1810	Pine Point	$39⅝	38½	38½	— 1
12550	Place G	420	400	410	+ 5
7575	Ram	$21½	19½	19½	—1¼
350	Redpath	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
9054	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅛	8	8	
6814	Reichhold	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
24410	Revnu Prp	197	185	185	—11
170	Roman	$57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ¼
13730	Sceptre	$13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
300	Scotts	$7	7	7	
14347	Shell Can	$38	36½	36½	— 1
21561	Sherritt	$16	15	15⅝	— ½
425	Sigma	$58	55	55	
2364	S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
620	Slater Stl	$17	17	17	— ⅛
560	Southm	$32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
1350	St Brodcst	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
35462	Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
500	Steep R	455	455	455	— 5
5250	Sulpetro B	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1455	Suncor pr	$26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
200	Talcorp A	$13½	13½	13½	
1460	Teck Cor A	$20	19	19⅝	[illegible]
3280	Teck Cor B	$17¼	16	16[illegible]	[illegible]
1526	Tex Can	$90	89	89	[illegible]
26286	Thom N A	$15½	15⅛	15⅝	[illegible]
11480	Tor Dm Bk	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]
1800	Torstar B	$22½	22	22	[illegible]
5200	Traders A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
4800	Trans Mt	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	[illegible]
3600	Trinity Res	$12	10½	10⅝	[illegible]
12959	TrCan PL	$23	22½	22⅝	[illegible]
3430	Turbo G B	$23	22½	22⅝	[illegible]
29200	UGas A	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	[illegible]
10400	Union Oil	$44⅝	43	43	[illegible]
6900	Un Asbstos	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
6950	U Keno	$42½	40½	40⅝	[illegible]
7200	U Siscoe	$15⅝	15⅛	15¼	[illegible]
322	Un Carbid	$33⅛	33	33	[illegible]
2000	Van Der	$9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
110	Versil Cor	$23½	22½	23⅝	[illegible]
600	Vestgron	$20	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
100	Westfead	$22½	22	22	[illegible]
15300	West Mine	$19⅝	19	19⅝	[illegible]
1893	Weston	$26⅛	26	26	[illegible]
3780	Willroy	$6⅛	6	6	[illegible]
8295	Woodwd A	$25½	25¼	25⅛	[illegible]
11450	Yk Bear	$13⅛	12⅝	12[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 6,063,509 shares.

Canadian Index

March 14, 1980

	Close
Montreal	N.A.
Toronto	1,945.30

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 13, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12783	Bnk Mont	$23⅝	23½	23½	
300	Can Cmt	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
3400	Con Bath	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
8725	Dom TxtA	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
544	FCA Int	275	275	275	
500	Imasco	$45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
3532	NatBk Cda	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
1600	Power Cp	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
4355	Royal Bk	$42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ½
22966	RoyTrstco	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
100	Steinbrg A	$24	24	24	— ¼

Total Sales 995,335 shares.

European Gold Markets

March 14, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	502.75	523.00	—33.50
Zurich	536.50	524.00	—29.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	512.22	513.59	—58.35

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 14, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	553,900	35⅞	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil	515,400	43⅛	—1⅝
HughesTool s	486,000	56½	—1⅝
IBM s	485,500	59⅝	— ¼
Mobil s	406,100	75¼	— ⅝
FedNat Mtg	385,400	12⅝	+ ⅛
Exxon	374,000	60⅝	— ⅜
Asarco Inc	370,900	37⅝	— ⅜
Gen Motors	342,500	47⅝	— ⅛
SearsRoeb	330,400	16	+ ⅜
DowChem	318,500	31½	— ⅛
INCOLtd	318,500	26	+ ¼
AmerT&T	306,900	47⅝	+ ⅛
ConnGnIns n	305,600	30	— ⅛
Benguet B	290,200	8½	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	35.18	38.07
Advanced	563	507
Volume Up (millions)	12.74	7.25
Declined	882	936
Volume Down (millions)	18.61	22.46
Unchanged	417	425
Total Issues	1,862	1,868
New highs	2	2
New lows	172	165

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	806.14	819.11	800.68	811.69	+2.13
20 Trn	261.37	263.88	258.47	261.78	—1.37
15 Util	102.50	103.79	101.12	102.81	—0.40
65 Stk	293.40	297.05	290.37	294.44	—0.25

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	105.43	—0.19
Industrials	—	—	119.50	—0.34
Utilities	—	—	45.89	+0.21
Finance	—	—	10.88	+0.09
Transp.	—	—	15.75	—0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	60.07	—0.13
Industrials	—	—	69.20	—0.26
Transp.	—	—	52.51	—0.40
Utilities	—	—	33.68	+0.16
Finance	—	—	55.52	+0.31

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 13	128,006	257,611	1,262
March 12	156,442	285,146	914
March 11	165,393	310,057	1,048
March 10	169,740	414,884	914
March 7	181,349	397,261	947

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
AtlasCM	147,000	5⅜	— ⅛
DomePetr gs	145,200	56½	— ⅝
GulfCan g	137,100	22⅝	— ⅝
Day Mines	128,900	27⅝	—2⅝
GtBas Pet	117,900	21½	+1⅛
PallCorp s	117,200	31⅝	—1¼
HouOilM	104,500	23⅛	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	100,400	1	
Goldfield Cp	95,100	2⅛	
Syntex Corp	88,200	35⅛	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.74	4.39
Advanced	N.A.	228
Volume Up (millions)	1.13	0.76
Declined	N.A.	349
Volume Down (millions)	2.85	2.95
Unchanged	N.A.	216
Total Issues	N.A.	793
New highs	N.A.	7
New lows	N.A.	47

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
266.11	261.81	263.83	—4.89

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	21.30
Albert Heijn	67.00
Algemenbank	263.50
Amrobank	55.50
A'Dam Rub	4.00
Fokker	26.50
Heineken	61.50
H.V.A.	43.60
Hoogovens	19.00
K.L.M.	65.40
Nat. Nedder	105.50
Pakhoed	47.50
Philips	17.70
Robeco	166.00
Rolinco	143.00
Rorento	103.40
Royal Dutch	157.50
Unilever	107.20
Van Ommer	202.00
VMF-Stork	30.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 78.38
Previous: 79.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,090
GBL (B.lamb)	1,326
Cockerill	276
Electrobel	5,150
GB-Inno-BM	2,340
Hoboken	2,600
Petrofina	5,310
Ph. Gevaert	920
Soc. Generale	1,550
Solvay	2,220
Un. Miniere	786

Bourse Index: 147.16
Previous: 150.85

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	36.00
B.A.S.F.	143.00
Bayer	121.00
Commerzbank	170.00
Cont. Gummi	47.50
Daimler	249.80
Demag	130.50
Deutsche Bank	242.60
Dresdner Bank	180.10
Hoechst	116.10
Hoesch	32.00
Karlstadt	226.00
Kaufhof	180.00
K.H.D.	227.50
Lufthansa	75.50
Mannesmann	125.80
Metallgesell.	274.00
Neckermann	137.00
RWE new	171.50
Schering	188.00
Siemens	264.80
Thyssen	85.00
Varta	151.50
Veba	153.50
Volkswagen	182.00

Siemens Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

London

Anglo-Am Ct	$11½
[illegible]	0.73
Barclays Bank	4.21
Beecham Gp	1.19
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.88
Bowater	1.71
BAT Ind.	2.35
BOC Intl	0.64
Brit. Pet.	3.50
Burmah	2.84
Chartered	1.54
Cadbury Sc.	[illegible]
Cons. Gold Fds	4.49
Courtaulds	[illegible]
De Beers D.	[illegible]
Distillers	1.99
Dunlop	[illegible]
Pres. St Ged	[illegible]
GEC	3.49
GKN	2.60
Glaxo Ord	2.46
Gt Univ S	3.90

Guinness, Hawker Sid, Imp. Chem Ind, Imps, Marks & Spencer, Metal Box, Plessey, Randfontein, Rank Org, Royal Dutch, R.T.Z., Shell, Thorn (A), Tube Invest, Ultramar, Union Corp, Vickers, War Loan 3½, West Deep, West Driet, West Hold, Woolworth, ZCI — [illegible]
F.T. 30 Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Milan

Bastogi, Centrale, ERBA, ErcMarelli, Fiat, Finsider, Generali, IFI, Italcas, Italsider, LaRinas, Montedis, Olivetti, Pirelli, Snia Visco — [illegible]
BCI Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide, BSN, Carrefour, Cim Lafarge, Cie Bancaire, CFP, CGE, CCF, Elf-Aquitaine, Ferodo, Gen Occident, Imetal, L.Oreal, Mach Bull, Michelin, Moet Henn, Moulinex, Paribas, PUK, Penarroya, Perrier, Peugeot, Rh Poulenc, Sacilor, St Gobain, Suez, Telemecan, Thomson, Usinor — [illegible]
Agefi Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Zurich

Alusuisse, Buehrle, B Boveri, Ciba Geigy, Cr. Suisse, Fischer, Hoff Roch, Nestle, Sandoz, Ste B. Suisse, Sulzer, U.B. Suisse — [illegible]
SBC Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 14, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	8½	9
AFAProl	6½	7½
AVMCp	3¼	3⅝
Accuray	6⅝	7⅛
AddisnW	7⅝	8½
AdvRoss	4¼	4⅝
AlexAlex	27¾	28½
Allcoinc	32	34
AllynB	11	12
AFinCo	25½	26½
AFurn	4½	4⅝
AGreet	10⅝	11
AIntGp	54⅝	55⅝
AMicros	22½	23
AWeldng	33⅝	34⅝
Amterr	3 7-16	3 11-16
Anadite	8⅝	9¼
AnheusB	21½	22
AntaCp	10	10½
ArdenGp	3½	3¾
AsdCola	20½	21¼
AlIGsLt	13	13⅝
BairdCp	9⅛	9⅝
BangHE	10¼	11
BkamRt	14½	15
BasicRs g	15⅛	15⅝
BasstFr	17	17⅝
BavlsMk	11½	12
Beeline	9¼	10
BetzLab	33½	34¼
BibbCo	14	15
BirdSon	16½	18
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BlkHIIP	24⅝	25⅝
Bonanza	3⅝	3⅞
BrookS	43¼	46¼
BrwTom	45⅛	46
Buckbee	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	20	21
BurnupS	9⅝	10¼
CalWtSv	29½	31
ConradH	1⅝	2⅛
CapSwC	17⅛	17⅝
CapInAir	2⅝	3⅛
CareCp	9	10
CnVIPS	13¼	13⅝
ChmLea	29½	31½
ChesUtl	11	11½
Cirfico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	29⅛	30½
CitzUtB	27	27⅝
ClarkJL	27	28½
ClowCo	6¼	6⅝
ComCIH	31⅛	31¾
CmlShr	13½	15
CmwTel	15½	17½
ConPap	53	54
CrosTre	32¾	33⅝
CullrFed	1⅝	2½
Cycltron	12	13
DanlyM	25½	27½
DtaDes	19⅝	19⅞
DayIMal	19½	21
DeklbAg	32⅝	33½
DeLuxC	34¼	35
DelCanT	10⅛	11½
DeweyEl	2¼	3
DiaCrys	21⅛	22⅛
DixnCru	35	37
Docutel	10⅝	11⅛
DollrGn	8⅛	8⅝
DevtDB	24⅝	25½
DunkinD	10⅝	11⅛
Durlron	16	17
EatnVnce	5⅝	6½
EconLab	19⅝	20¼
ElPasEl	8¼	8⅝
ElderBe	6	6⅝
EleNucl	6⅝	7⅛
ElModul	7	8½
EnrDev	17½	18½
Entwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	48½	50
Fabri h	2⅛	2½
FtBkSys	33½	34¼
FtBosIn	13½	14½
FtEmpS	10⅝	11¼
FtWnFin	3⅝	4
Flickgr	10⅝	11⅛
FloatPnt	18½	19¼
FlaWatU	¾	1
ForestO	30¼	30¾
Formigli	2	2⅜
FrankCo	8	8½
FrankEl	13¼	14
GnRlEst	9½	11
GnReins	78	80
GovEFn	8	8⅝
GreenM	10⅝	11⅛
GreyAdv	46	48
GlfIntst	20½	22½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅝
Hardwke	6⅝	7⅝
HrpRow	8⅝	9⅛
HarpGp	29¼	30
HartfNt	13⅝	13⅞
HeardF	25⅝	26½
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	10¾	11¼
HorizRs	3⅝	3⅞
HyattInt	25½	29½
IMSInt	29¼	30
Infraind	6¼	7
InlelCo	66	67
IntrcEnr	6	7
IntmtGs	13½	13⅝
InBkWsh	9⅝	10¼
IwaSoUt	19⅛	19⅝
JamWP h	3⅛	4½
Jamsby	18	18⅝
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	15¼	16
KalsSt pf	16	16¾
Kalvar	2⅜	2⅝
Kaman	20½	21¼
KmpAm	9½	10
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Keysom	3	4
KellySv	40½	42
Keuffel	19⅝	20⅛
Kimball	14⅛	15¼
Kinetnt	4⅝	5⅛
KnapeV	16⅛	17⅛
Kratos s	11⅛	12¼
Lancein	21	21⅝
LandRes	3⅝	4⅛
LaneCo	20⅝	21⅝
LidStar	6	6½
LinBcal	44⅝	45⅝
Logstrn	12¼	13¼
MSIDat	7¼	7¾
MadsGE	12	12½
MagellPet	10	10⅝
MairRt	2⅛	2½
Malflart	28	29
MauiLP	25½	27
McCorm	26⅝	27¼
McQuay	8½	9¼
MidsxW	14⅝	15⅝
MdldCap	6⅝	7½
MidlRes	1⅝	1⅝
MidlBks	25	26
Miliker	28¼	29
MissVlG	15½	16½
Molex	38½	39¼
MonfCal	6⅝	7¼
MoorePd	22¼	23¼
MarqRes	1¾	2
MotClub	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	33	34
NaraCp	25	27
NwldRE	11⅝	13¼
NJNGas	13⅝	14⅛
NielsnA	25⅝	26⅝
NielsnB	26¼	26⅝
NoCarGs	12½	13
NoEOl un	66	68
NwtNGs	13⅝	14½
NwstPS	13⅝	13⅞
Noxell	18⅝	18⅝
OgilvyM	22	22⅝
OhFerro	11½	12½
OtterTP	17⅝	18⅛
PCAInt	7⅝	8⅝
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	17¼	18
PauleyP	22¼	23
PeerMf	10	10⅝
PennEnt	12½	13
Petroli	45⅝	46⅝
Pettibon	22¼	23
PierceSS	8⅝	9⅛
Pinkrtn	34½	36
PionHiB	20⅝	21⅝
Plastline	1	2
Possis	4½	5⅛
Progrp	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	18½	18⅝
PuritBen	17⅛	18
PutDCop	10	11
QuakrCh	15½	16½
RaganPr	8½	9
Raychm	54	56
Raymnd	29½	30½
RoadEx	24½	25⅛
RobbMy	54½	56½
Roselon	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	16⅝	17⅛
RusStov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	4	4½
ScanDt	2	2⅛
ScrippH	56½	61½
Svcmst s	24⅝	25⅝
Showml	36⅝	37⅝
SolidStS	10	10⅝
SCalWtr	11	12
SwElSv	13⅝	14½
SwnEnr	35	36
Standyn	22⅝	23½
StdRegs	25	26
StanHP	23⅝	24⅝
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	24	25½
SuperEl	8½	8⅝
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	30⅝	31½
Tandem	44⅝	45⅛
TecumP	63½	65½
Tennant	26½	28
Tiprary	18⅝	19⅝
TricoPd	38	41
TroyGld s	6½	7
TysonFd	9¼	10⅛
UnMcGll	13	14
USSurg	26½	27⅛
USTrck	14⅝	15⅛
UVaBsh	22⅝	22⅝
UpPenP	12⅝	13⅛
VanDus	11½	12⅛
Velcro s	8⅝	8½
VideoCo	6	6⅝
VaNBsh	11⅝	12⅛
WshEnr	16⅛	16⅝
Weldtrn	1⅝	2½
WellsGd	7⅝	8⅝
WlnMtg	3⅝	3⅞
WmorC	21½	22½
WoodLat	23	23⅝
WrightW	3⅝	4⅛
ZionUta	22	23

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for March 14, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0165	4.449	109.835*	47.02*	0.2341	—	6.748*	114.175*	35.135*
Brussels (a)	29.855	65.9125	16.285	6.9575	3.495*	14.807	—	16.935	5.199
Frankfurt	1.835	4.048	—	42.78*	2.146x	91.02*	6.149*	104.20*	31.97*
London (b)	2.2155	—	4.0515	9.454	1,886.75	4.4495	65.79	3.882	12.684
Milan	855.20	1,884.08	465.05	198.89	—	423.32	28.593	483.80	148.62
New York	—	2.21	0.5448	0.2329	8.1173*	0.4966	0.0335	0.5686	8.1741
Paris	4.2793	9.4705	233.68*	—	5.0265x	212.90*	14.377*	243.16*	74.73*
Zurich	1.762	3.887	95.9734*	39.101*	0.2062	87.3142*	5.9088*	—	30.6849*
ECU	1.3622	0.618	2.5046	5.8538	1,164.84	2.7522	40.6993	2.4076	7.8344

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0324	Belgian fin. franc	30.875	2.009	Irish £	0.4978	0.0761	Schilling	13.14
0.8517	Canadian $	1.1741	0.0248	Israeli £	40.295	0.454	Singapore $	2.2025
0.1742	Danish krone	5.741	3.6697	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2725	0.2306	Swedish krona	4.337
0.0202	Escudo	49.616	0.1978	Norw. krone	5.0565	0.2676	U.A.E. dirham	3.739
0.2591	Fin. mark	3.8594	0.0145	Peseta	69.05	0.004	Yen	248.90
0.1993	Hong Kong $	5.0175	0.2992	Saudi Riyal	3.342			

£ Sterling: 1.09725 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 14, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 655.55
—(d) Conbar	SF 652.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 682.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 810.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 116.53
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.00
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$10.77
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$8.81
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.905
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$21.04
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.70
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$26.78
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 287.75
—(d) Canasec	SF 579.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 57.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 62.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 109.00
—(d) Ussec	SF 497.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 111.75
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 17.90
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 59.40
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$1.92
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$32.65
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	369.58
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd.	$19.01
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$30.84
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$59.93
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$17.88
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£18.29
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$39.58
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 11.66
—(w) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.27
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.18
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$13.43
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$12.92
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$67.14
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$26.84
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 449.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 272.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.81
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$50.84
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est.	SF 1,136.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,028.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 351.50
—(d) Intervalor	SF 51.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 319.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 228.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 60.50
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 69.42
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 23.50
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 53.50
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 61.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 137.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 98.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 58.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 396.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh.	SF 396.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 195.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 34.17
—(d) Unifonds	DM 15.60
—(d) Unirak	DM 47.55

Other Funds

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$10.33
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$998.49
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.64
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 110.00
(w) CAMIT	$9.74
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$16.82
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,350.00
(d) Caribbica Open-End Fund	$240.17
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.81
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,228.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$6.77
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.62
(w) D.G.C.	$50.76
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.28
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$20.36
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$24.69
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,138.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$5,965.08
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$219.03
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 150.75
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 62.95
(d) Fonditalia	$15.91
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 37.00
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.80
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$431.37
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$110.69
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$119.93
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.17
(w) Intermarket Fund	$172.89
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$20.68
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 31.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$60.31
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.21
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.94
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$77.52
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$39.85
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,379.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$13.55
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$27.32
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$72.51
(w) Luxfund	$32.28
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.31
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$.704
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.89
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.18*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.61*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$93.12
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$33.47
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,066.00
(d) Renta Fund	$56.35
(d) Rentinvest	LF 761.00
(d) Safe Fund	$3.64
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.21
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 52.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$16.00
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 87.50
(w) Tolent Global Fund	$14.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$50.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$72.35
(w) Transpacific Fund	$29.69
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 50.61
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$1.10
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fund	$4.21
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$99.12
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$442.50
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$19.05
(w) Worldwide Securities	$100.58
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,257.23

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • —'• - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 14

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅝	7⅛	Elsinor n		15	160	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
8	7¼	EmpCaro n.50	6.9	3	19	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
18⅛	6⅜	EngyRs .24	1.8	17	51	13¼	12⅞	13	− ½
13½	7⅛	Espey .20e	2.1	12	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	4	EtzLav .21e	3.8	3	22	5½	5⅛	5½	
21⅛	11⅝	EvansAr .40b	3.4	7	67	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Execve		6	22	3½	3¼	3¼	− ¼
		— F—F—F —							
14⅝	9⅝	FabInd s.40	3.6	3	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	FairTex		5	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	11-16	FairtNob			30	1	1	1	
8¼	2⅝	FalrmC		30	5	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
12⅞	8¾	FavDrg .24b	2.5	7	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
1⅞	1	FdMrt wt			24	1	1	1	
21	13¼	FedRt 1.56	8.7	21	5	18	17⅞	18	
11	5⅞	FedRes		27	281	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
76⅝	26⅝	Felmnt .30	.5	23	20	62⅝	62½	62⅝	− ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	21	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	7⅝	FtConn 1a	12.	6	4	8	8	8	+ ¼
24⅛	11⅞	FtSLSh 1b	8.3	3	2	12	12	12	− ⅛
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk			21	3½	3⅜	3½	
15⅝	8¼	FischrP .53t	6.0		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	FlanEnt			7	3	3	3	
30	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.6	18	170	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
17⅝	7⅝	FlaRck .24	2.5	4	15	10⅛	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
40⅝	12⅝	FlowGen		21	56	34	33⅝	33⅝	
13⅝	10⅛	Flowers .48	4.7	6	22	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
26½	15⅝	FlukeJ s		15	20	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	− ½
13⅝	7	FoodeM .20e	2.1	12	3	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
63	38	FordCan g		33	z150	40	40	40	
19⅞	11	ForestC .10	.8	8	10	13	13	13	
25⅝	5¼	ForestLab		18	12	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅜
21½	6¼	FrankRt .12e	.6	25	19	19	19	19	
10⅛	7⅝	Franks .36	4.5	5	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Friedm .24b	3.4	4	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Friona s .40	6.0	3	18	6⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
7½	5	Frischs .30b	6.0	4	9	5	d 4⅞	5	− ⅛
14⅝	9	FrontA .20b	2.0	4	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
		— G—G—G —							
4⅝	1⅝	GIExpl		8	86	3½	2⅞	2⅞	− ¼
6½	2¼	GIT			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ¼
7½	2⅝	GRI			20	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
4⅞	1¼	GTI .03e	.8	8	20	4	4	4	− ⅛
6½	3½	Galaxy		5	1	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	7	Garan .80	9.4	5	6	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
2⅛	2	Garland			1	2	2	2	
38⅞	15½	GatLIet .40b	1.5	13	36	26⅝	26	26½	− ½
20⅝	14¼	GelmSc s		16	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GnEmp .40	7.6	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10½	3½	GenExp			272	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	GnHous		6	144	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	2⅜	Genisco		7	19	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
35⅝	21	Gerber s		40	47	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	− 1⅛
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s 1	6.3	5	365	16	15½	15⅞	− ⅛
21	8⅝	GnlYel g.60			537	15⅛	14⅝	15	
32⅝	6⅝	Glasrock .10	.4	42	37	29⅝	28½	28½	− 1
34⅝	24¾	Glatfltr 1.60	6.5	5	15	24¾	d24½	24½	− ¼
35½	19½	Ginmr .88b	3.0	7	11	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	− ⅜
11½	8	Glosser .44	5.1	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅝	12½	GldNugt		40	369	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅞
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH .64	6.8	6	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield			901	2⅞	2½	2¾	
2¼	1	GoodLS			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			10	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ 1-16
28⅝	19⅝	GormR 1.32	6.1	7	14	22	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅝
14⅝	9⅝	GouldT 1.36e	10.	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13⅝	6½	GrahMf .20	2.0	9	27	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
12⅝	7	GrndCft .50	7.1	11	3	7	7	7	
14	6⅝	GrangrA		110	9	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅝	GtAmInd		4	53	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅝
24¼	5⅝	GtBasinP			1179	21½	19⅝	21½	+ 1⅝
46	25⅝	GtLkCh .36	.9	16	22	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	− ⅜
11⅞	7⅝	GREIT .40	3.8	19	77	10½	10	10½	
29	20¼	GrossT 1.44	6.1	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	GoarBk n		8	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	− ¼
14⅝	8½	GuardC .60b	6.9	7	34	8⅝	d 8	8⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	13¼	Guilfrd s.52	3.3	3	29	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	− ⅛
168½	36⅝	GlfCan g1.60			1371	137⅝	132⅝	133¼	− 4¼
15⅞	7⅝	Gulfstrm		6	44	9⅝	9¼	9¼	− ½
		— H—H—H —							
15⅝	10½	Hannfrd .88	7.3	5	5	12	11⅝	12	
9½	5⅝	HanSqRt		73	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26	25⅝	Harind s.80	3.2	11	21	25½	d25⅛	25⅛	− ⅜
7½	2¼	Harvey		7	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	Hasbro		4	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ¼
13½	9⅝	Hastina .60	5.9	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
14	6⅝	HlthCh s		46	239	11	9⅝	10⅝	− 1
10¼	6¼	HelthM .30	4.5	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10¼	7½	HeinWr .40a	5.1	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Heinick .10	1.3	11	56	8⅝	8	8	− ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	HeltmMtg			100	1½	1½	1½	
10¾	6	HiGInc .12r	1.5	7	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅝	7	Highland			1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ¼
8⅝	2½	HillrAv		9	2	4⅛	4	4	
22¼	6⅝	Hlptrnic .28	1.1	18	14	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Hofman .20	6.7	12	5	3	3	3	
47	33	HolngA g2.20		9	1	36	36	36	− 2½
16¾	8⅝	HollyCp		14	78	12⅝	12¼	12½	− ⅛
18⅝	17⅝	Hormel s		5	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	16½	HornH s		35	85	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	
15½	9⅝	HospMf .60	5.7	18	36	10⅝	10¼	10½	− ⅜
23¼	16¼	Hotel 2.10e	10.	8	12	21	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
8⅜	5⅝	HousRon .68	8.7	4	3	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HouseVI		9	53	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16	HouOM .80	3.4	11	1045	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	− ⅝
29	16	HouO pf1.69	7.6		52	22⅝	22	22⅛	− ⅝
49½	13⅝	HowelC .40a	1.0	5	19	39⅝	39	39½	
5½	2⅝	Howell .10e	2.5	67	1	4	4	4	
27⅝	18	HowelPt n			104	18⅝	18¼	18¼	− ⅜
33⅝	26	HubelA 1.70	6.3	6	4	27¼	27	27	− ⅜
34	25½	HubelB 1.70	6.8	7	10	25⅝	25½	25½	− ⅛
25⅝	21	Hubbl pf2.06	9.4		6	22¼	22	22	+ ½
30⅝	11⅞	HuckMf .36	1.6	8	12	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅜
132⅝	48	HudBO g2.30			85	101⅛	98	99	− 2½
9⅛	4⅝	HuntH .20	3.2	6	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
91½	38⅝	HuskyO g 1			74	72⅝	70⅝	71½	− 1½
		— I—I—I —							
9⅝	3½	ICH .28	3.3	4	1	6	6	6	− ¼
17½	8⅝	ICM 1e	6.8	11	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	IFS Ind .18	3.8	3	174	5	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
17	10⅝	IMC .28	2.3	4	24	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ½
11⅛	8	IRT Pr .90	9.1	15	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
	⅝	ITI			2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ 1-16
2 5-16	1⅜	ImpGp .14e	8.0	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	ImpInd s		3	26	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅝
50⅝	23½	ImpOil g1.40			624	41⅞	40½	41	− 1⅛
2⅜	⅝	InflightSv			3	1½	1½	1½	
33⅝	18¼	Instron .40	1.4	7	24	29⅝	29⅜	29¼	
1½	⅝	InstrSys		13	1004	1⅝	1	1	
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.6		18	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ¼
17¼	6½	IntegRes		9	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
	7¼	IntClyGs g.32			373	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅜
18½	10⅝	Intrmk s.16b	1.1	6	30	15	14½	14½	− ⅛
4⅝	2¼	IntBaknt		6	344	3⅝	3	3	− ⅛
13⅝	5½	IntCtris n		9	52	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
1⅝	11-16	IntFdSvc			14	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
7⅞	4⅝	IntProt .30	5.9	3	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	⅞	IntStrtch		16	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅞	InvesdFla			15	3	2⅝	3	− ⅛
30⅞	20	Ionics		11	11	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
28¼	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.9	12	34	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	IrvinInd .10	2.4	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— J—J—J —							
17⅝	10⅝	Jacobs .50	3.5	8	10	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	31.	4	8	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
6⅞	2	Jetero .10e	1.9	14	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ¼
4½	1¾	Jetronic		6	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
6½	3½	JohnPd .36	9.0		24	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
21⅝	4	JuniperP		24	332	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ½
18½	8⅝	Jupiter		3	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		— K—K—K —							
9	5	KTelIn .30e	4.6	11	39	6⅝	6¼	6½	
9⅝	5⅝	Kalistad n		16	14	7⅝	7½	7½	− ¼
45½	33½	KnGs pf4.50	13.		z90	35	35	35	
6⅝	3⅛	KapokT		17	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24⅝	11⅝	KayCp .75b	4.2	7	4	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
28⅝	10⅞	KenalCp		21	57	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	− ⅞
14⅝	9½	Kenwin .80a	7.4	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	4	Ketchm .17t	3.9	15	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.2	69	58	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	KinArk		9	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
32⅝	16¼	KingRad .40	1.6	7	31	26	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
77⅝	20⅝	KirbyEx		13	10	67⅝	66⅝	66½	− 1⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Kit Mfg			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	4⅛	Kleinerts			2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	14⅝	Knogo n		15	26	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— L—L—L —							
3¼	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.4	16	15	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	LaMaur .20	4.0	7	10	5	4⅝	5	
4¼	2¼	LaPnt		10	5	2½	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	2½	LakeSh g			157	5⅝	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
19	4½	Londmk		129	156	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¼
11½	7⅛	Laneco .24	2.6	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	LazKap n.48	3.1	6	16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	− ¼
20	17¾	LeaRnt s.60	3.4	6	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	3	LeePh		25	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅝	12	LehighP		4	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
5⅞	2¼	LeisureT		5	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	5	LibtyFb .56t	11.	3	6	5	5	5	
11	6⅝	LilliAnn .24	2.2	15	24	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
10½	5⅝	LincAm		10	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	− ⅛
6½	2⅝	Lodge .10e	2.7	11	39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.3	9	110	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ½
42⅝	14⅝	LoewT wt			192	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	11½	Logicon		9	20	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
14⅝	13⅝	LaGen s.55b	4.2	7	8	13⅛	d13	13	− ⅛
11⅞	3⅞	LundyEl		10	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Lydall .70	9.3	6	20	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
6	3	LynchCp		3	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
2⅝	1½	Lynnwear			17	1½	1½	1½	
		— M—M—M —							
7⅝	5	Macks .20	3.3	4	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
5¼	1⅝	Macrod		52	170	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	MePS 1.92	13.	4	1	14⅞	d14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
16½	10¼	Mngood		10	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
4 5-16	15-16	Marindq		12	573	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅝
21⅝	17⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		34	18¼	d17½	18¼	+ ½
15⅝	5⅝	Marshin .66t	5.1	8	40	13¼	13	13	− ¼
15⅝	8	MartPr .40	5.1	11	9	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
13½	6½	Mosind			17	6⅝	d 6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
29	21	MtlRsh .12	.5	16	186	23	21¼	22⅝	+ 1⅝
29	9½	Matrix		22	20	24¼	24	24¼	− ½
5¼	2⅝	MaulTec .14	3.2	8	37	4½	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
15⅝	4⅝	McCulO		10	544	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		3	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
26½	16⅝	Meatis 1.32	7.2	6	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.8	4	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	20¼	MediaG .84	3.4	7	28	24½	24⅝	24½	+ ¼
27⅝	10¼	Meenon n.24	1.2	6	17	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
11⅝	5½	Megoint .28	5.0	2	46	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	MEMCo 1	9.2	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	MercSL .50b	7.3	3	32	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	MetPro 1.32	13.	8	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
13⅝	8⅝	Metex .40	4.3	6	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
34½	19⅝	Metoth .32	1.1	101	46	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− 1⅝
5¼	3	Metrocar		20	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4	1⅝	MichGen		7	30	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	MchSug .40	2.9	6	37	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	MichS pf.24	6.9		2	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
23⅞	8⅝	MidlGls .40b	4.5	12	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	
51	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	20	224	43¼	41⅝	42⅝	− ⅝
24½	13½	MiteCp .60	3.8	5	15	16¼	14⅝	16	
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	2.1	8	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
7	4	MorlnSh .32	7.5	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9⅝	MovStr .60	5.6	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Movielab .52t	11.	4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
19	12½	NFC .20	1.2	11	43	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
16⅝	5½	Nardo .24	2.1	8	22	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅝
17½	10⅞	NCnvSt n.60	4.4	7	13	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅝
14⅝	6⅝	NatEdu 1.05t	10.	4	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
24½	12⅝	NHHE		9	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10¼	1⅝	NKinney			98	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ¼
11⅛	5¼	NIPatent			164	7⅝	7⅝	7½	− ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			24	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	NelsLB .72t	10.	6	76	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
3⅝	2¼	NestLM .15e	4.6	30	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28⅝	17⅝	NHomp .80a	3.5	6	9	22¼	23	23	
3⅛	1⅝	Nidrio .06e	3.4	9	132	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
38½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	1.0	58	13	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅝
11	7⅝	NPlnRt .91	10.	10	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	NProc .60	10.	6	24	6	5⅝	6	
27¼	19⅝	NYTim .90	4.5	7	34	20¼	20	20	
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	5.1		22	9⅝	9½	9¾	
18⅝	10¼	Newcor s.66	4.3	6	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Naxus		12	1	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1¼	NoelInd		4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Nolex		16	44	4	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅝	9	Norin .60	3.6	6	15	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
13	10¼	Norl pf 1.50	15.		17	10¼	10¼	10¼	
11½	6¼	Nortek .08	1.1	5	53	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
30½	15½	NoARoy .24	1.1	9	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
24⅝	9½	NoCdO g		27	76	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅝
13⅝	9⅝	NoestBk 1.08	11.	4	27	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
45⅝	30	NIPS pf4.25	13.		z80	32	32	32	
19⅝	9⅞	NuclDta		6	31	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ⅜
46	22⅝	Numac g.20			392	35⅝	33⅝	34⅝	− ⅝
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	2.0	16	45	10⅛	9⅝	10	
18⅝	10⅝	Oakwd .12b	.9	5	1	14	14	14	− ¼
8	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.8		8	5	5	5	− ⅛
10	6⅝	Oilaind .40e	4.7	7	1	8½	8½	8½	
75⅝	31⅝	OOklep		13	z1100	48⅝	47⅝	48¼	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH 1a	8.0	3	24	12⅝	12½	12½	
5⅝	2⅝	Ormand		11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	6⅝	Orrox n		9	67	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
18⅝	12⅝	OSullvn .80	6.1	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝	3	OxfordFl		3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	4¼	OzarkA			18	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅞	PF Ind			73	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	9-16	PNBMt wt			5	¾	¾	¾	+ 1-16
16⅝	10⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	13.		5	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅜
13⅝	8½	PGEpfD 1.25	14.		12	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
27½	17⅝	PGEpfW 2.57	14.		2	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
27¼	17⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	15.		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
28¼	18	PGEpfS 2.62	15.		5	18⅝	18	18	− 1
25⅝	16⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	14.		27	17	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
21½	13⅝	PGEpfO 2	15.		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
21⅝	13½	PGEpfM 1.96	15.		7	13⅝	13½	13½	− ¼
24	15⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	15.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
22¼	14⅝	PGEpfK 2.04	14.		32	14⅝	d13⅝	14¼	
24½	15⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32	15.		17	15⅝	d15¼	15½	− ⅜
45⅝	31½	PacLt pf4.36	15.		y20	30	d30	30	− 1⅝
46⅝	32	PacLt pf4.50	14.		y120	33	33	33	+ 1½
29	15⅝	PacTrst 1.20	5.6	9	12	21½	21¼	21½	− ⅛
31⅝	14⅝	PapeP g n			188	23	21⅝	22¼	− ⅛
36⅝	26	PallCp s .44	1.4	17	1172	32⅝	31	31½	− 1⅝
3	1⅝	PalomrF		5	7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Pantast .30	9.2	11	1	3¼	d 3¼	3¼	− ⅛
37⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n		26	105	31½	30⅝	31½	
19⅝	12⅝	ParkCh .60a	3.6	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ¼
14⅝	4⅝	ParkEI		11	34	12⅝	11⅞	12	− ⅜
42⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.1	11	12	32⅝	32½	32½	− ⅜
6⅝	5⅛	PatFash .10e	1.6	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	8⅞	Patogon .50t	5.1	4	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
14¼	6⅝	PeerTu .40	4.2	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ¼
2	13-16	PenDix wt			1	1	1	1	
26⅝	11	PenEM .80a	3.9	7	23	20⅝	20½	20½	− ¼
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .73t	28.	19	142	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ¼
24¼	15⅝	PenRE 1.90	9.2	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	10	Penril n .15	1.3	9	5	11½	11⅝	11½	+ ⅜
1⅝	1	Pentron		7	16	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.3	5	4	30¼	30	30¼	
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	5.5	6	51	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	11¼	Perini .40	2.7	8	37	16	14⅝	14⅝	− 1¼
25¼	13⅝	PetLew s2.16t	10.	13	234	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	16.		19	10⅝	10½	10½	
10⅝	7⅝	PhilLD .52r	7.1	3	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
4¼	2	Phoenix		69	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17½	9⅝	PicNPay .32	3.4	6	15	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
8¼	3⅝	PionrSys		8	99	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
4⅝	2½	PionTx .20t			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	PitWVa .54a	12.	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
44⅝	30⅝	PitDM 1.60	3.9	5	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
38½	29¼	Pittway 1.65	5.4	6	14	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ½
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzain n		10	24	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
74	21½	PlacrDv g1.80			63	51⅝	50⅝	51	− 1⅝
12⅝	6½	PlanInd		24	62	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40	5.3	4	12	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
22½	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	4.8	9	z1200	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ½
3⅝	1	Poloron		1	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
24	14⅝	PostCp .50	3.1	8	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	PrairieO g		24	17	23	22⅝	23	− ¼
14⅝	11⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.5	6	22	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	4½	PrattRd .30	6.3	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
27	17⅝	PrenHa 1.48	8.1	7	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	3¼	PresR1A .05e	1.5	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	PresR1B .05e	1.7	2	183	3⅝	d 3	3	− ¼
20⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.48e	8.6	12	5	17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	11.		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	6.4		20	3⅝	d 3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
44½	30½	PSCol pf4.25	13.		z125	32	31½	32	+ 1½
24⅝	15½	PgSP pfC2.34	15.		2	16	15⅝	16	
18⅝	9	PulteH .32	2.6	3	32	12¼	11⅝	12¼	
11⅝	6½	PuntaG		6	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	11.		16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	QualInn n.50	7.3	2	14	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		8	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6	1⅝	RET			13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
21¼	9½	RHMed .20a	1.2	8	11	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	RPS		11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
4½	2⅝	RSC .10	2.6	12	47	4	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	5	Rogan .15e	2.2	8	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
59	13½	RnchEx .25	.6	15	131	41⅝	39⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	18⅝	RangrO s			653	24	23	23	− 1½
29⅝	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.8	9	26	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			105	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8⅛	2	RathP		11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34⅝	15⅝	Rayind .44	1.9	17	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			1	3	3	3	− ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	REInv 1.60	7.1	12	9	23	22½	22½	− ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	RtIncT 1.16e	18.		4	6⅝	d 6¼	6¼	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	4½	RefgTr .32	6.2	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
22⅝	8⅛	RegalB .72	4.3	8	10	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.2	3	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
55	35⅝	RepNY 2.52	5.8	5	8	43½	43⅝	43½	− ¼
24¼	16½	RNY pf 2.12	13.		37	16¼	d16⅛	16¼	− ⅛
20	11⅝	ReshCot .32	2.2	14	42	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
54⅝	23⅛	Resrt A		4	372	30⅛	29¼	29⅝	+ ¾
22⅝	11	Resrt wt			59	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅜
78½	32⅝	Resrt B		6	z1100	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅞
4⅝	2⅝	RestAssc		5	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	RexNore		9	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
38⅝	14⅝	RioIOil n		18	17	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+ 1⅛
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	3.0	4	49	4	d 3⅝	4	
7	1⅝	Richton			88	1⅝	d 1⅝	1⅝	
34⅝	21⅝	RioAlg g1.50			21	28⅝	28¼	28¼	− ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	Robntch			37	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
10⅝	5	Roblin .12	1.5	47	8	7⅝	8	8	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.6	12	108	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Rosmr		15	17	6	5⅝	6	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			15	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Rudick pf.56	8.3		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1⅝	Rusco			69	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp		5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.5	5	11	12½	12⅝	12½	
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	5.5	219	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.6	6	5	11½	11⅝	11½	
3⅛	1⅝	SMD		3	10	2	2	2	
9⅝	4	SSP			59	6¼	5⅝	6¼	
18⅝	11½	Salem .40a	2.4	9	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅝	2	SCarlo .07r	1.6		18	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SDgo pf .88	14.		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
9¼	6	SDgo pf .90	14.		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
94⅝	68½	SDgo pf 9.84	14.		z150	68	d68	68	− ¼
24	16¼	SDgo pf 2.47	15.		4	16	d16	16	− ⅛
26	17	SDgo pf2.68	16.		10	17⅝	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
25½	19	SFrRE 1.76	7.2	15	1	23	23	23	− ¼
3	⅝	SFRE wt			63	1½	1½	1½	
22¼	18	SanJW 1.75	9.7	5	9	18⅝	18	18⅝	− ⅜
13¼	6¼	Sandgte .50	7.7	9	9	6½	6½	6½	
7	3	Sargent n		88	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	SchelbE		4	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
24⅝	14¼	Schnult 1a	4.4	4	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
17½	2⅝	Schiller		8	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Schrodr		8	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	6⅝	Schwab n.30	3.9	8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SciMgf .10	3.2	7	42	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	− ¼
60¼	36⅝	Scope .65	1.1	9	2	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
93½	21⅞	ScurryR g		11	3	64	63	63	− 2½
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.2	5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Sealctro .94t	6.1	7	24	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
1½	13-16	Seaport			21	15-16	15-16	15-16	− 1-16
5	3	SecCap		10	82	3⅝	3½	3⅝	− ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	SelsDel s		17	41	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅜
9⅝	6⅝	Selas .40	5.7	7	x8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
13	5⅝	Semtch .34b	3.5	15	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.9	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
7⅝	3	Servo		11	2	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
8⅝	5¼	ShaerS .68e	9.6	4	6	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
11⅝	7½	Sharon s.30b	3.8	9	40	8	7⅝	8	
6	4⅛	Shawin .40	8.2	4	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅝	2½	ShelirR		5	92	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
7	4	Shopwell .10e	2.1	7	33	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	17⅝	Showbt 1	5.8	6	20	18	d17⅝	17⅝	− ⅝
42	20⅝	Sierrcln .30	.9	13	15	34⅝	34¼	34½	− ½
12	6⅝	Sifco s .32	3.0	9	28	11	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
20½	10⅝	Sigma .40	2.9	7	22	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
9¼	5½	Sikes A .48a	5.3	3	16	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			43	5	4⅝	5	− ¼
8⅝	3¼	Solitron		14	89	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	SonderB .48	1.3	10	121	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
17⅝	9½	SorgPap .54r	4.8	2	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ¼
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	5.3	25	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SoetCap 1	9.9	14	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SCEd pf1.19	15.		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
16⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.45	13.		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ½
19⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.9		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
25⅝	16	SCEd pf2.30	14.		20	16⅝	d15⅝	16¼	+ ¼
24⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf2.21	12.		13	17⅝	d16½	16⅝	
9⅝	7¼	SwFlBk .60	8.1	5	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
13⅝	9	SpectiyR		5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15	7½	Spector .43e	5.1	7	18	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	3.1		52	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	SpedOP .20r	5.5	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.4	10	56	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	StCoasa 1.60	5.8	7	24	27½	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
26	9½	StdMetl			99	19	17⅝	17⅝	− 1¼
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	8.6	5	53	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	3.1	10	5	6⅝	6½	6½	− ¼
4⅝	3⅝	Stanwd		4	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	StarSup s.80	6.2	4	11	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Stardust			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9¼	3½	StarrtHo		4	5	4	4	4	
12⅝	5⅝	Steelmt .28	3.1	4	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
23½	17¼	StepnCh .92	3.9	8	25	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
2⅛	1	SterlEl		8	17	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
28½	18	StrutW .30b	1.1	30	73	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	SunCityI .25	6.3	6	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair .60a	5.1	6	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
96¼	21½	Sundnc .16b	.2		840	77⅝	73⅝	75⅝	+ 2⅝
10	5⅝	SunJr s .40	4.6	7	27	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.7	7	6	15	15	15	
12¼	4⅝	SupInd s .25	5.7	3	51	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	− ½
11½	6½	SupSurg .36	4.0	7	20	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ¼
54⅝	29⅝	Supron s .24	.5	28	97	47	45⅝	45⅝	− 1⅝
7¼	3½	Susqueh		11	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
10½	7⅝	Susqh pf 1	15.		13	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
10¼	4⅝	Synloy .32b	3.8	9	8	8½	8¼	8⅝	− ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.7	9	882	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	− ¼
25½	18¼	Sysco s .52	2.4	7	7	21½	21½	21½	
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		12	119	18⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.3	5	43	5⅝	5	5⅝	
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	4⅝	TEC .08	1.8	5	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
4	2	TFI		5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ¼
22⅝	12⅝	TabPd .20	1.1	7	24	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ½
14	8	TandB .40	3.5	6	1	11½	11½	11½	
9	5	Tannet .28b	5.3	5	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	12.		5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	TechSym		11	41	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
13⅝	6½	TechOp		8	21	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅜
3¼	1⅝	TechTp			16	1⅝	d 1⅝	1⅝	
9½	4½	Techrol .24	3.7	5	4	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
84¼	32⅝	TelonR		57	4	60¼	60	60¼	− ½
35⅝	17½	Telflex .50	1.7	11	14	29½	29	29½	
22¼	10⅝	Telscl		9	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s		9	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		4	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		32	56	9½	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
13½	5⅝	TetraT			17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	7½	TexIAir .16	1.9	1	219	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	− ⅜
50⅝	35	TxPL pf4.56	13.		z75	36	36	36	− 1
2⅝	½	ThorCp			14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .08e	2.1		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD .20b	5.2	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	3	Tidwell		3	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.4	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	3	ToppsG			3	3⅝	3½	3½	− ¼
17½	12⅝	TorinCp 1	6.8	5	6	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	17⅝	TotlPet g.32		13	259	25	23⅝	23⅝	− 1
21⅝	10⅝	TotPet wt			200	16½	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅜
3⅛	2⅝	TownCtry		6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅝	15½	Towner s		59	13	17¼	16⅝	17	− ¼
7⅝	3½	Traftgr .12	2.5	18	127	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.5	6	25	6½	6⅝	6½	− ¼
17⅝	8⅝	TranOil .05e	.4		84	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅝	Tradwy .28	4.1	8	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13	7¼	TriSM .80	8.9	4	10	9	9	9	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅝	TrioCp .20	2.1	6	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
24⅝	8½	TritOil n		131	261	17½	16⅝	17	− ⅜
41⅝	22⅝	TritOil pf1.96	6.7		10	30	29¼	29¼	− 1½
10⅝	6¼	TuboMx s		12	389	8	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	5.5	6	56	3⅝	d 3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
7¼	3⅝	UNA .28	5.5	3	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
12⅝	5¼	URS .40	4.0	9	17	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	− ⅛
17⅝	11	UnCosF .72	6.0	5	4	12	12	12	
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .15e	8.0	23	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UNatCp		35	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	UNtCp pf			6	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
12⅝	8⅝	UnRltT .93e	10.	10	21	9⅝	9	9¼	− ¼
6⅛	3	USAir wt			7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	USFiltr .36	2.7	7	70	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
5⅝	2¼	USRdium		17	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ¼
7⅝	4⅝	UnivCig .05	.8	4	1	6	6	6	
27½	13⅝	UnivRs .32	1.6	13	x109	21	20	20½	− ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
9¼	4⅝	Valle's		20	5	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
18½	13½	ValyRs n1.88b	8.4	5	6	13⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	− ⅝
16	7⅝	Valmac .20t			10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
10	6½	Valspar .44	5.1	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.9		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
2⅝	1½	Verit		5	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	16½	VermtA .22b	1.9	7	3	17¼	17	17¼	
12¼	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	1.1	7	146	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Vertiple		4	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ½
4⅝	2¼	VintageE		3	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	4.9	9	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	2.7	12	34	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
6	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Voplex .52	6.3	6	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	VulcCp .24	4.0	4	27	6	5½	6	+ ¼
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	5.3	6	9	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq			4	2⅝	d 2⅛	2⅛	− ¼
37⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.4	52	255	29½	28⅝	29⅝	− ½
33⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.4	10	44	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	
25	18	Walco .80b	3.6	6	8	22¼	22	22	− ½
8¼	4	WallcS .28	5.0	6	23	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
40	17	Wang B s.16	.5	22	473	35	32⅝	32⅝	− 2¼
40⅝	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	24	23	36¼	36	36	
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	1.9	5	36	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ½
2⅝	1½	WshHm		5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	WshPost .44	2.4	10	17	18¼	d18⅛	18⅛	− ¼
29⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd n1.17t	4.8	15	264	24⅝	23½	24½	+ ½
5⅝	2⅝	Welman			49	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
24⅝	12½	WeldTu s.30	2.3	5	22	13⅝	13	13¼	− ⅛
10	7	WescoFn .42	5.6	5	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	2.4		92	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	− ⅛
38⅝	14¼	WstFin .52	3.4	2	22	15½	15	15½	+ ½
20¼	9	WPacRR n		5	1	16	16	16	− 1
7½	3⅝	WhitCbl .20	5.0		1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅝	Whitehall		14	53	10	9¼	10	+ ¼
18⅝	5⅝	Wichita .45t	3.1	48	47	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	12½	Wmhous .70	4.2	8	76	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	2.7	41	2	19	19	19	
10½	8⅝	Winklm .44	5.0	5	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
3	2	WolfHB .20e	8.4	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅝	WkWear .44	3.9	7	138	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	+ 1½
24	16⅝	WwEngy n		49	207	17⅝	16⅝	17½	− ¼
24½	13¼	Wrathr .05e	.3	20	17	16⅝	16¾	16¾	− ¼
6½	⅞	WrightH g			587	3½	2 15-16	3⅛	+ 1-16
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.0	7	26	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅜
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	6.1	5	36	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
10⅝	5⅝	Zimmer .36	6.4	5	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ¼

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. l—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Chicago Futures

March 14, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.24½	4.26	4.23	4.26	
May	4.33	4.36½	4.32½	4.35¼	
Jul	4.39	4.42	4.38	4.40½	
Sep	4.50	4.54	4.49½	4.52¾	+.01¼
Dec	4.66	4.70	4.65	4.68¾	+.00½
Mar	4.80	4.82	4.78	4.81½	+.00½

Sales Thur. 16,437.
Total open interest Thur. 48,636, up 113 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.59¾	2.63½	2.59¼	2.63¼	+.03¼
May	2.69½	2.73½	2.69½	2.73¼	+.02¾
Jul	2.82¾	2.87	2.82½	2.86¼	+.02¾
Sep	2.93½	2.96½	2.93¼	2.96	+.01¾
Dec	3.03¼	3.05¾	3.02½	3.05½	+.01
Mar	3.16¼	3.18½	3.16¼	3.18¼	+.00¾

Sales Thur. 26,927.
Total open interest Thur. 158,701, off 96 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.12½	6.18	6.12½	6.18	+.05½
May	6.33	6.39	6.32	6.38½	+.04
Jul	6.57	6.63½	6.56	6.63	+.04½
Aug	6.66½	6.74	6.66½	6.73¾	+.04¾
Sep	6.75	6.81½	6.75	6.81¼	+.03¾
Nov	6.89½	6.96	6.89¼	6.95¾	+.04¾
Jan	7.06	7.13½	7.06	7.13¼	+.05
Mar	7.26½	7.32	7.26½	7.32	+.04½

Sales Thur. 22,615.
Total open interest Thur. 100,681, off 252 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	168.50	169.00	168.00	168.70	+ .30
May	175.10	175.50	174.70	175.10	— .10
Jul	181.50	182.20	181.50	181.90	— .10
Aug	184.70	185.30	184.70	185.00	— .20
Sep	188.30	188.70	188.00	188.40	— .10
Oct	190.10	190.80	190.10	190.80	
Dec	194.00	195.80	193.70	195.00	+ .50
Jan	196.50	197.20	196.50	197.10	+ .30
Mar	201.50	201.70	201.20	201.70	— .10
May	204.50	204.70	204.50	204.70	

Sales Thur. 6,318.
Total open interest Thur. 52,207, up 545 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	21.90	22.06	21.90	22.01	+ .04
May	22.32	22.60	22.29	22.53	+ .17
Jul	22.90	23.18	22.80	23.13	+ .25
Aug	23.28	23.45	23.18	23.41	+ .23
Sep	23.45	23.75	23.45	23.72	+ .22
Oct	23.80	24.04	23.80	23.98	+ .18
Dec	24.15	24.50	24.15	24.43	+ .28
Jan	24.45	24.63	24.40	24.60	+ .30
Mar	24.55	24.90	24.55	24.88	+ .33
May	24.95	25.25	24.95	25.25	+ .30

Sales Thur. 6,362.
Total open interest Thur. 56,805, off 241 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.35	1.35	1.34½	1.34¾	+.00½
May	1.43¼	1.44¼	1.42¾	1.43½	+.00¼
Jul	1.52¼	1.53½	1.52	1.52½	+.00¼
Sep	1.60¼	1.60¾	1.60¼	1.60¾	+.00¾
Dec	1.71	1.72½	1.71	1.72½	+.01¼

Sales Thur. 262.
Total open interest Thur. 3,717, off 51 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	68.70	68.82	67.77	68.55	— .45
Jun	71.20	71.28	70.25	70.55	—1.20
Aug	70.95	70.95	69.92	70.27	—1.13
Oct	69.55	69.60	68.65	68.97	—1.18
Dec	70.90	70.90	69.90	70.20	— .97
Jan				70.50	—1.00
Feb	71.37	71.37	70.40	70.82	— .83

Est. sales 24,783; sales Thur. 24,896.
Total open interest Thur. 57,136, off 1,767 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	81.85	81.05	79.87	80.40	— .97
Apr	80.65	80.70	79.57	80.00	—1.05
May	81.20	81.20	80.12	80.38	—1.32
Aug	81.05	81.05	79.87	80.42	— .93
Sep	79.60	79.85	79.15	79.85	— .80
Oct	79.60	79.60	78.30	78.85	— .95
Nov	80.15	80.15	79.25	79.50	—1.25

Est. sales 4,565; sales Thur. 3,552.
Total open interest Thur. 14,386, up 68 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Apr	36.00	36.37	35.80	36.20	+ .13
Jun	40.95	41.25	40.40	40.80	— .30
Jul	42.75	42.75	41.70	42.42	+ .12

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	41.70	41.80	41.00	41.42	— .25
Oct	40.80	41.10	40.62	40.90	— .20
Dec	43.60	43.97	43.50	43.97	— .13
Feb	46.20	46.20	45.70	45.85	— .55
Apr	45.00	45.35	45.00	45.35	+ .15
Jun	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	— .20

Est. sales 5,904; sales Thur. 5,305.
Total open interest Thur. 26,068, off 70 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	42.25	43.20	41.75	42.17	— .38
May	43.70	44.75	43.27	43.45	— .82
Jul	45.40	46.00	44.57	44.97	— .60
Aug	44.25	44.90	43.30	43.72	— .33
Feb	54.20	54.95	53.30	54.05	— 15
Mar	54.00	54.50	53.75	54.45	— .05
May				54.75	— .75

Est. sales 12,192; sales Thur. 10,891.
Total open interest Thur. 23,965, off 938 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	40.50	40.50	40.40	40.40	— .10
Jun	44.20	44.20	44.20	44.20	
Jul	44.25	44.25	44.25	44.25	— .05
Aug	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	
Oct				44.00	

Est. sales 11; sales Thur. 10.
Total open interest Thur. 871, off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS old contracts 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar				52.85	
Apr	47.55	47.55	47.55	47.55	
May				49.00	
new contracts					
May				49.00	
Jun				52.00	— .75
Jul				54.85	
Sep				59.50	
Oct				56.00	
Nov				58.50	
Dec				60.75	
Jan				58.20	

Est. sales 3; sales Thur. 8.
Total open interest Thur. 109, off 7 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	213.00	215.50	209.00	209.00	—5.00
May	202.50	204.80	201.70	203.70	
Jul	204.50	206.70	203.60	205.50	+ .10
Sep	208.50	209.70	206.90	208.30	— .60
Nov	206.00	206.80	203.00	204.50	—2.20
Jan	191.50	192.00	189.50	190.50	—1.50
Mar	194.50	195.20	193.50	194.80	—2.50
May	199.00	199.00	197.80	198.00	—2.50

Est. sales 3,498; sales Thur. 2,422.
Total open interest Thur. 10,575, off 405 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	182.00	184.10	182.00	184.00	+2.00
May	184.50	186.40	184.00	186.00	+1.50
Jul	187.70	189.50	187.00	189.30	+1.30
Sep	189.20	191.00	188.70	190.60	+1.60
Nov	188.00	188.30	187.00	188.30	+1.00
Jan	190.50	191.00	190.00	190.80	+ .30
Mar	193.00	193.00	192.50	192.80	— .20
May	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	+ .50

Sales Thur. 539.
Total open interest Thur. 3,107, off 20 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	84.60	84.74	84.20	84.21	—.49
Jun	85.21	85.25	84.84	84.84	—.50
Sep	86.00	86.07	85.65	85.65	—.50
Dec	86.87	86.90	86.44	86.49	—.45
Mar	87.45	87.51	87.02	87.10	—.42
Jun	87.93	87.95	87.51	87.57	—.38
Sep	88.15	88.15	87.80	87.80	—.32
Dec	88.26	88.30	87.97	87.97	—.28

Est. sales 11,638; sales Thur. 12,475.
Total open interest Thur. 22,657, up 543 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	68-27	69-00	68-22	68-22	+10
Jun	68-24	69-01	68-12	68-14	—10
Sep	69-16	69-19	68-29	69-01	—07
Dec	70-12	70-12	69-26	69-27	—04
Mar	71-02	71-02	70-18	70-18	—03
Jun	71-11	71-13	71-05	71-05	—01
Sep	71-19	71-22	71-13	71-13	—02
Dec	71-18	71-30	71-18	71-22	
Mar	71-24	72-01	71-24	71-28	+01
Jun	72-02	72-04	71-28	72-04	+05
Sep	71-30	72-07	71-29	72-03	+01

Sales Thur. 7,948.
Total open interest Thur. 46,967, off 1,178 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	81.76	81.76	81.75	81.75	+ .05
Jun	81.95	81.95	81.44	81.44	— .50
Sep	82.75	82.75	82.45	82.45	— .50
Dec	83.40	83.40	83.10	83.15	— .45
Mar				83.45	— .20

Sales Thur. 80.
Total open interest Thur. 349, off 17 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Mar	68-12	68-12	67-28	67-30	—07
Jun	69-20	69-26	68-21	69-03	—05
Sep	78-18	70-28	69-22	70-10	—01
Dec	71-19	71-27	70-24	71-10	
Mar	72-06	72-21	71-18	71-31	—03
Jun	72-29	73-04	72-08	72-17	—05
Sep	73-23	73-23	72-16	72-29	—07
Dec	73-17	73-25	72-28	73-06	—09
Mar	73-25	74-00	73-14	73-14	—09
Jun	74-03	74-03	73-13	73-21	—08
Sep	74-05	74-05	73-16	73-25	—08

Sales Thur. 15,865.
Total open interest Thur. 57,747, off 620 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8518	.8520	.8430	.8465	—40
Jun	.8605	.8612	.8524	.8538	—41
Sep	.8650	.8660	.8570	.8593	—52
Dec	.8655	.8655	.8585	.8599	—61

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.8665	.8665	.8620	.8620	—75
Jun	.8720	.8720	.8700	.8700	—75

Est. sales 5,540; sales Thur. 5,546.
Total open interest Thur. 11,958, off 885 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2080	2.2135	2.2030	2.2085	—150
Jun	2.2095	2.2220	2.2075	2.2120	—170
Sep	2.2100	2.2225	2.2085	2.2130	—200
Dec	2.2100	2.2190	2.2095	2.2140	—160

Est. sales 4,991; sales Thur. 3,323.
Total open interest Thur. 12,998, up 502 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5445	.5454	.5440	.5449	— 31
Jun	.5585	.5613	.5577	.5592	— 24
Sep	.5690	.5713	.5680	.5697	— 21
Dec	.5769	.5783	.5760	.5765	— 31

Est. sales 3,452; sales Thur. 3,207.
Total open interest Thur. 11,278, up 450 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun				.24585	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 20, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004014	.004034	.004008	.004018	—11
Jun	.004057	.004068	.004047	.004054	—18
Sep	.004095	.004110	.004095	.004095	—16
Dec				.004150	—25

Est. sales 1,755; sales Thur. 1,466.
Total open interest Thur. 4,793, up 287 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.5674	.5704	.5666	.5686	—41
Jun	.5850	.5896	.5840	.5870	—27
Sep	.6020	.6055	.6006	.6036	—18
Dec	.6145	.6197	.6136	.6180	—07
Mar	.6270	.6325	.6270	.6325	+05

Est. sales 3,243; sales Thur. 2,553.
Total open interest Thur. 9,700, up 196 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

March 14, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	4.60	4.70	4.51	4.60	—0.05
May	5.45	5.57	5.45	5.54	—0.10
Nov	7.40	7.48	7.40	7.48	+0.01

Est. sales 391; sales Thur. 587.
Total open interest Thur. 2,866 off 5 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	183.50	183.50	181.00	181.00	— 4.46
May	189.00	191.00	188.25	190.55	— 0.37
Jul	192.75	194.75	191.75	194.45	+ 0.34
Sep	195.30	197.40	195.00	197.13	— 0.42
Dec	189.00	191.00	188.00	191.00	+ 0.70
Mar	179.00	181.00	178.00	180.94	+ 0.62
May	180.00	181.75	178.50	181.10	— 0.64
Jul	180.00	183.00	180.00	183.00	— 0.40

Est. sales 5,798; sales Thur. 10,012.
Total open interest Thur. 12,341 up 3 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	19.30	20.00	18.80	18.94	+ 0.12
Jul	20.57	20.90	20.57	20.57	—10.00
Sep	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	—10.00
Oct	22.09	22.09	22.89	22.09	—10.00
Jan	22.55	22.55	22.55	22.55	—10.00
Mar	23.08	23.60	23.08	23.08	—10.00
May	23.00	23.35	23.00	23.00	—10.00
Jul	23.15	23.50	23.15	23.15	—10.00

Est. sales 22,760; sales Thur. 25,417.
Total open interest Thur. 84,393 off 842 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar				132.50	+2.10
May	133.00	135.90	133.00	134.75	+1.75
Jul	133.50	136.25	133.30	135.08	+1.60
Sep	135.80	137.50	134.60	136.00	+1.10
Dec	z3,010	3,050	3,010	3,045	+47.00
Mar	z3,110	3,110	3,110	3,105	+42.00

Est. sales 1,315; sales Thur. 2,242.
Total open interest Thur. 7,957 up 4 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	99.00	99.00	97.60	98.80	+0.30
May	98.70	98.70	97.40	97.95	—0.05
Jul	99.95	99.95	98.50	99.00	—0.40
Sep	102.80	102.00	100.55	100.60	—0.65
Nov	102.75	104.35	102.50	102.60	—0.90
Jan	105.80	105.80	105.00	104.65	—1.35
Mar	107.80	107.80	105.55	105.55	—1.70
May	106.70	108.50	106.70	106.25	—1.75
Jul				106.75	—1.75

Est. sales 700; sales Thur. 1,016.
Total open interest Thur. 6,307 off 145 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	76.60	79.45	77.45	79.62	+1.97
Jul	77.30	79.00	77.10	78.90	+1.33
Oct	75.25	76.50	75.25	76.11	+0.36
Dec	73.40	74.85	73.25	73.63	+0.11
Mar	73.80	74.60	73.80	74.12	+0.22

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	75.30	75.40	75.00	75.00	—0.20
Jul	75.75	76.00	75.75	75.75	

Est. sales 17,550; sales Wed. 11,967.
Total open interest Wed. 51,985 off 1,508 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	93.50	96.50	93.50	96.70	+ 3.70
Apr				97.20	+ 3.70
May	95.50	99.00	95.00	98.80	+ 3.80
Jul	98.50	102.20	91.90	102.00	+ 4.00
Sep	100.50	104.80	103.10	104.50	+ 4.00
Dec	103.50	108.30	103.10	107.50	+ 4.20
Jan	104.50	104.50	104.50	108.20	+ 4.33
Mar	105.30	109.00	105.30	109.60	+ 4.50
May	106.20	111.00	106.20	111.00	+ 4.70
Jul	107.70	111.00	107.30	112.40	+ 4.90
Sep	108.80	111.50	108.80	113.80	+ 5.10
Dec	112.30	114.00	111.30	115.90	+ 5.40

Est. sales 6,500; sales Thur. 12,642.
Total open interest Thur. 49,632 off 2,606 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SILVER 50,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Mar	2350.0	2520.0	2050.0	2100.0	—450.0
May				3005.0	—100.0
Jul				3075.0	—100.0
Sep				3147.0	—100.0
Dec				3227.0	—100.0
Jan				3254.0	—100.0
Mar				3308.0	—100.0
May				3540.0	—100.0

Est. sales 4,500; sales Thur. 4,830.
Total open interest Thur. 62,263 up 150 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Mar	670.00	745.00	670.00	690.00	—40.00
Apr	760.10	760.10	760.10	760.10	—40.00
Jul	791.50	791.50	791.50	791.50	—40.00
Oct	833.50	833.50	833.50	833.50	—40.00
Jan	868.50	868.50	868.50	868.50	—40.00
Apr	909.50	909.50	909.50	909.50	—40.00

Est. sales 920; sales Thur. 1,264.
Total open interest Thur. 424 off 5 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Mar	510.50	539.00	511.50	526.00	— 5.50
Apr	523.00	543.00	516.00	530.00	—14.00
May				538.50	—14.00
Jun	540.00	558.00	532.00	546.50	—15.20
Aug	560.00	575.00	547.50	565.00	—17.30
Oct	576.00	584.00	562.00	583.35	—19.40
Dec	594.00	612.00	586.00	602.00	—21.50
Feb	620.00	625.00	608.00	620.50	—23.60
Apr	643.60	645.00	620.00	639.00	—25.60
Jun	664.10	665.00	636.00	657.50	—27.60
Aug	656.00	676.00	656.00	676.00	—29.60
Oct	694.50	694.50	686.10	694.50	—31.60
Dec	725.60	760.00	716.01	713.00	—33.60

Est. sales 27,008; sales Thur. 31,791.
Total open interest Thur. 157,114 up 2,630 from Wed.

Cash Prices

March 14, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	1.37
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48' New York yd.	66-67	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	280.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	132-133
Lead Spot, lb	50	0.44
Copper elect., lb	105⅛	90⅛
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.8469	7.5005
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.39½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	24.40	7.419
Gold N.Y., oz.	523.00	244.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

March 14, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,244.40 f	1,261.20 f
Reuters	1,719.70	1,735.80
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	487.05
D.J. Futures	N.A.	429.68

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

March 14, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	190.00	185.00	195.00	200.00	190.00	193.00
May	222.75	210.00	218.25	218.50	215.50	216.00
Aug	233.00	220.00	225.00	227.00	224.00	225.00
Oct	N.A.	226.50	234.25	234.50	230.00	231.00
7,996 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,366	1,357	1,365	1,367	1,355	1,360
May	1,403	1,388	1,397	1,398	1,390	1,395
Jly	1,420	1,407	1,410	1,412	1,412	1,413
Sep	1,440	1,426	1,426	1,427	1,430	1,431
Dec	1,480	1,463	1,464	1,465	1,469	1,470
Mar	1,500	1,485	1,483	1,485	1,494	1,495
May	1,530	1,530	1,497	1,509	1,510	1,535
1,404 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,630	1,612	1,615	1,617	1,616	1,620
May	1,655	1,640	1,646	1,649	1,641	1,647
Jly	1,480	1,444	1,461	1,466	1,477	1,473
Sep	1,705	1,682	1,685	1,687	1,695	1,698
Nov	1,702	1,680	1,685	1,688	1,698	1,700
Jan	1,687	1,687	1,675	1,685	1,480	1,700
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,680	1,640	1,700
3,179 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

March 14, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,012.00	1,014.00	1,005.00	1,006.00
3 months	1,026.00	1,027.00	1,019.50	1,020.00
Cathodes: spot	975.00	980.00	970.00	972.00
3 months	1,000.00	1,005.00	996.00	998.00
Tin: spot	7,765.00	7,775.00	7,600.00	7,650.00
3 months	7,800.00	7,810.00	7,680.00	7,700.00
Lead: spot	495.00	498.00	487.00	492.00
3 months	468.00	469.00	450.00	452.00
Zinc: spot	334.00	336.00	333.00	335.00
3 months	340.00	341.00	339.00	340.00
Silver: spot	1,075.00	1,085.00	1,165.00	1,175.00
3 months	1,120.00	1,125.00	1,205.00	1,210.00
Aluminium: spot	846.00	848.00	834.00	837.00
3 months	837.00	838.00	824.00	825.00
Nickel: spot	3,010.00	3,030.00	2,970.00	2,990.00
3 months	3,140.00	3,150.00	3,095.00	3,100.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 14, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,105	2,008	2,078	2,080	+ 23
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,090	2,130	+ 15
Aug	2,179	2,051	2,155	2,160	+ 45
Oct	2,215	2,150	2,205	—	+ 35
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,200	—	+ 30
Dec	2,240	2,235	2,260	—	+ 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,300	—	+ 10
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,340	—	+ 20
1,000 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,271	1,300	+ 10
May	1,310	1,281	1,295	1,310	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,305	—	Unch.
Sep	1,340	1,340	1,330	1,340	— 3
Dec	1,355	1,350	1,355	1,365	+ 2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	1,380	+ 10
12 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

March 14, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	202	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	173
Asahi Glass	345	Mitsubi Chem.	192
Canon	585	Mitsubi Corp.	711
Dai Nip. Print	483	Mitsubi Elec	187
Fuji Bank	414	Mitsui Co.	343
Fuji Photo	470	Mitsukoshi	395
Hitachi	237	Nippon Elec.	380
Honda Motor	551	Nippon Steel	125
C. Itoh	465	Sharp	571
I.H.I.	146	Sony Corp	1,400
Japan Air L.	2,500	Sumitomo Bank	413
Kansai El. Pwr.	859	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Kao Soap	372	Sumitomo Metal	134
Kawasaki Steel	134	Taisho Marine	259
Kirin Brewery	392	Takeda	475
Komatsu	342	Teijin	147
Kubota	357	Tokyo Marine	576
Matsu El. Ind.	642	Toray	217
Matsu E. Wks	518	Toyota	780

New index : 435.23 ; Previous : 454.41
Nikkei-DJ index : 6,593.48 ; Previous : 6,684.39

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—2

FlaSil s TxPacLd s

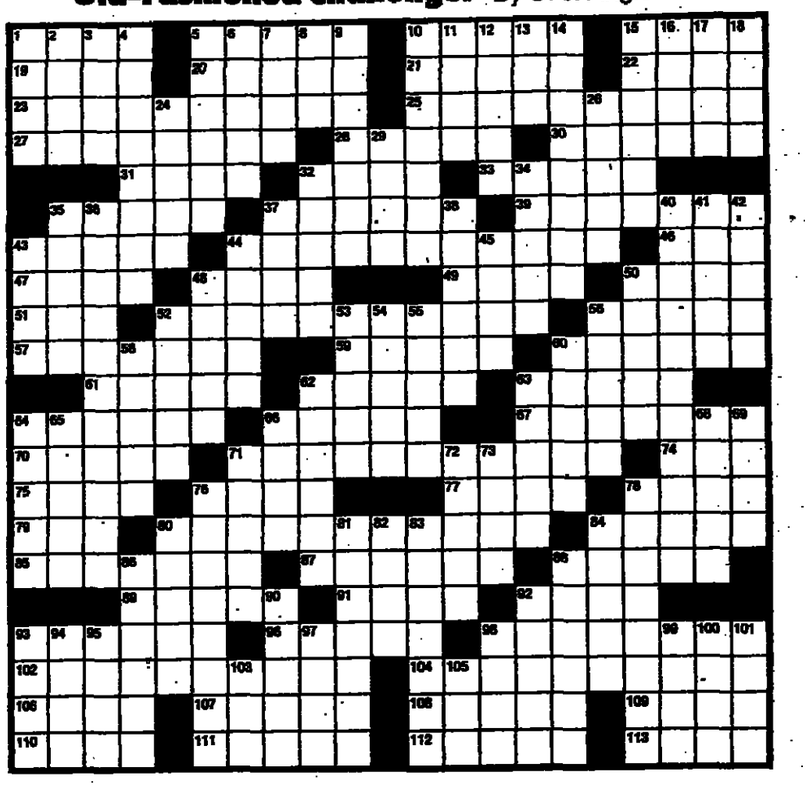
NEW LOWS—172

APL Cp	FMCCp pf	OhPw 7.6pfB
AhmanHF	Federal Co	PalmBeach
AlaPw 11pf	FldUn Bncp	PaPL 4.40pf
AllghCp pf	Firestone	PaPL 8.40pf
AlldStrs	FstNatBos	PaPL 11pf
AmBdcst	Fst Penna	PaPL 13pf
Amer Can	FstPa Mtg	PaPL 8.70pf
AmSLFla	FreeptMn wi	Pnwlt 1.60pf
ApPw 2.35pf	Fruehf Corp	PetrieSt
Arkans Best	GapStores	PhEl 7.85pf
Arvinin 2pf	GaPw 2.75pf	Pioneer El
BaldorElec s	Gerber Pd	PotEl 4.04pf
Bankof NY	GibrltFin	Premier Ind s
BarnettBk n	Gleasn Wks	PrimeCm wi
Belda Hem	GouldInc	Proct Gamb
BiscayFSL s	Gould pf	PSvCol 8.4pf
Brown Grp	GtAtlPac	PSNH 2.81pf
BuffForge s	Handlemn	PSEG 2.43pf
CaroPL pfA	Heublein	PuerR Cem
CarsPir	HexcelCorp n	Pullman
CaterpTr	Hillenbrnd	RCA 2.12cvpf
Celan pfA	HseF 2.50pf	RCA 3.65pf
CIIILt 4.50pf	Humana 2.50pf	RTE Corp
CharterCo pf	IIIPw 7.56pf	Rexham Cp
ChesebgP	Interco pf	Revnldind s
ChurChick	Intercll Div	Roch Tel
Cinn Bell	IBM s	Ronson
ClevEl pfA	Intl Paper	RoperCp
Clevepak	IntT&T pfH	SfedBusin n
CluetPea pf	Itel 1.44pf	Scott Fetzer
CwE 2pf	JerC 13.50pf	SCarEG pf
CwE 2.37pf	JerCeP 11pf	SoeastnPS s
ConnGnIns n	Johns Manv	Standex
ConEd 5pfA	KCPL 4.50pf	StewWarn s
Con Frght	KaufBd pfA	StokeVan C
ConNGas pf	Kennmtl s	SunshMn wi
Contl Group	Kidde prB	TexEsT pfB
ContGp 2pf	LanierBP s	Thom Ind
ContGp 4.50pf	LearPetrl s	Transco pf
CorroonB	LehVal pfA	Un Comp
DPF Inc	LibOFd pfA	UnEl 4.50pf
Dana Cp	Litton pfB	UnEl 8pfH
Det Edison	Longs Drug	UnBrnd pfA
DetE 9.32pf	LowesCos n	US Tobac
DetE 7.68pf	Macke Co	UnITel2d pf
DetE 7.45pf	Marsh Field	UtaPL 2.36pf
DetE 2.75pf	MayerOsc	Vendo Co
DetE 2.75pfB	Maytag	WashNat pf
DetE 2.28pf	Mead Corp	Webb DelE
DialCorp	MetE 8.12pf	WellFar Mt
Divers Mtge	Mich GasU	WnAir Lin
Documin	ModMerch	WnAir 2pf
DukeP pfA	NIM 10.60pf	WhlpPit 6pf
DuqLt 2.75pf	NoNG 6.84pf	Whirlpool
DuqLt 7.20pf	NSP 10.36pf	WiscGas pf
EaglePch	NwstPipe pf	Wrigley
EatonCo s	Norton Sim	
Emhart	OhEd 8.64pf	

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Old-Fashioned Challenger By C. J. Angio



ACROSS

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DOWN

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4 Noisy, mock serenade
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64 Silver Springs's neighbor
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66 *Big Board* initials
68 Preserves
69 Germany's Count von ——
71 Celestial streaker
72 Plume
73 Moppets
76 Direct a jet
78 To them, stones have souls
80 One of the Moluccas
81 Sets against
82 Match
83 Certifies
84 Muse for Sappho
86 Neglect
88 Cry from Richard III
90 Vulcan
92 Not —— (mediocre)
93 Cuts for agts.
94 Chan's exclamation
95 Three scruples
97 Eight: Comb. form
98 Brochette
99 Brontë heroine
100 Minx
101 Yurt or marquee
103 Word of disapproval
105 Mispickel is one

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

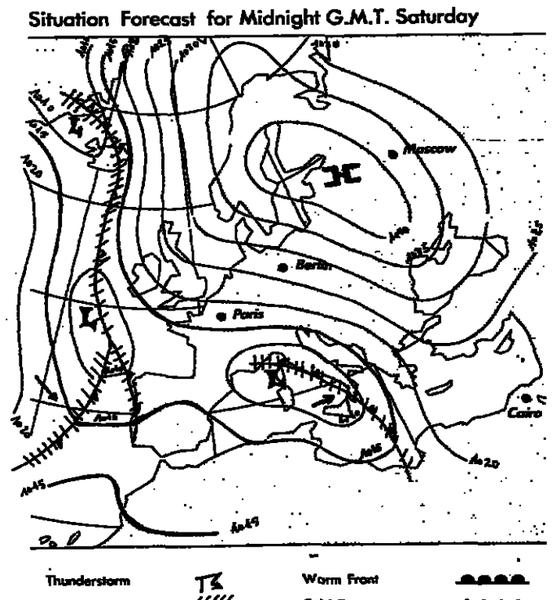
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WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Foggy	MIAMI	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Cloudy	MILAN	6	43	Rain
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—5	23	Snow
BEIRUT	15	59	Overcast	MOSCOW	2	36	Foggy
BELGRADE	10	50	Fair	MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Foggy	NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	NICE	9	48	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	0	32	Overcast	OSLO	2	36	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Cloudy	PARIS	4	39	Rain
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	9	48	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Overcast	ROME	10	50	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	4	39	Foggy
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Fair
EDINBURGH	6	43	Overcast	TEL AVIV	16	61	Overcast
FLORENCE	8	46	Rain	TOKYO	6	43	Foggy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Foggy	TUNIS	9	48	Overcast
GENEVA	2	36	Rain	VIENNA	10	50	Foggy
HELSINKI	—1	30	Fair	WARSAW	2	36	Fair
HOUSTON	23	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	5	41	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy				
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	5	41	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Front Movement; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

San Francisco Traffic Violators Find Consolation in Happy Ear

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14 (UPI) — Many of the people trooping to the Hall of Justice here to argue about parking citations leave with a smile thanks to Jerrold Levitin.

Mr. Levitin is the commissioner of traffic in charge of hearing complaints from motorists who choose to challenge a parking violation instead of simply paying it.

Once, during a rainstorm, he dismissed the fines for a whole courtroom of offenders on the grounds that anyone willing to venture out in such weather deserved a break.

During Christmas time he was particularly generous, saving offenders fines totaling more than $5,000.

"San Francisco is the most difficult place to park in the world, with more cars per square mile than anywhere else," Mr. Levitin says. "And parking enforcement seems to be more interested in collecting money than with traffic flow."

The explanations for the illegal parking range from the reasonable to the absurd, but everyone gets a hearing, he says.

"People who come before me take their own time to come down here and be heard," he said. "I assume they're telling the truth. They are the ones that deserve a break."

However, not everyone gets off the hook, of course, and Mr. Levitin can be tough on repeat offenders or those who come in with a batch of tickets, although he will usually consolidate fines and assess a smaller amount.

"If I see someone down here too much I say, 'I don't want to see you for a while, clean up your act.' " Mr. Levitin says.

BOOKS

A TAD OVERWEIGHT, BUT VIOLET EYES TO DIE FOR

A Doonesbury Book by G.B. Trudeau.

Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Paper. Unpaginated. $3.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT should be possible — if not desirable — to think about G.B. Trudeau's pictorial narrative semiologically, according to the science of signs as uttered by the Swiss linguist Ferdinand De Saussure and the French critic Roland Barthes. Somehow, one has to explain why, every time a new book by Trudeau arrives at my house, it disappears for a week and is deciphered by everybody in the neighborhood before I get a chance to read it. I will be deductive because semiologists have already explained that to be inductive is to be a jerk.

Without question, "A Tad Overweight, but Violet Eyes to Die For," is an iconic discourse that naturalizes its symbols. As Rick says to Lacey, "I'll show you my quid if you show me your quo." In fact, Duane Delacourt works for President Jimmy Carter's Department of Symbols until he decides that the president's "commitment to symbols is only symbolic." Then he jumps the ship of state for the Spaceship Earth of Jerry Brown, where he learns "mellow-speak." We must ask, however, whether Trudeau has exceeded the copy of the referential motif in order to compel an interrogative reading.

Perhaps. The man is certainly obsessed — see Rick Redfern and Roland Hedley Jr. — by media as devious as anything to be discovered in a Barthes essay or a Panzani advertisement for pasta. The pictorial narrative, or comic strip, like every other dioptric art, contains at least two messages, one denoted and the other connoted. But when we contemplate the plants as the plants talk to Zonker, are we aware of a true system of signs in an analogical representation, or are we stuck with a simple agglutination of symbols? Are we dealing with the affinity of mathematics and acoustics, or with the relationship between geometry and theater? Between the parataxis and the syntagm, is there an ethic?

Maybe. We never actually see Elizabeth Taylor, to whose eyes and flab the title of the text refers. Nor do we see President Carter or Henry Kissinger or Jerry Brown, not to mention John Denver, Jimmy Breslin and Jaqueline Onassis. This, surely, is the "loss" or "disappearance" of which Barthes speaks in defining "signifiance" and in leaving out the first "c." I quote: "It is a process in the course of which the 'subject' of the text, escaping the logic of ego-cogito and engaging in other logics (of the signifier, of contradiction), struggles with meaning and is deconstructed. ('Lost')."

However: What about Duke's M-61 Skorpion automatic pistol, his 5.56-mm Galil assault rifle and his Soviet-made Makarov mortar? How is Trudeau imbricated? Which are his base predicates and semantic axes? Where is his praxis? To be sure, and again I quote Barthes: "We know that a text is not a line of words releasing a single 'theological' meaning (the 'message' of the author-god) but a multidimensional space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."

Nevertheless: How are we supposed to distinguish between anecdote and dramaturgy, the parasite and the parametric? Is the search for the perfect tan, at the George Hamilton Cocoa Butter Open, a serious quest? One feels a want of dystaxia. When "a new metaphor" is discovered at the White House, can we identify its actantial typology? Are we, as Trudeau puts it, "impacting our options," or are we, as Barthes would prefer, refusing "God and his hypostases — reason, science, law"?

Granted: If Barthes, not to mention Umberto Eco, can write about James Bond, then Trudeau can write about the National Rifle Association and Son of Sam and Jerry Brown and Elizabeth Taylor, and the New York Daily News and the Los Angeles Times can refuse to print any of it, and the Republican Caucus of the General Assembly of Virginia can censure all of us. But where is what Barthes has called "the obtuse meaning" — that meaning which disturbs and sterilizes the metalanguage of criticism because it is both a depletion and a perpetual erethism?

OK: Language makes a language out of the very conditions of language. Art, as Susan Sontag has reminded us, "is never simply (or even mainly) a vehicle of ideas or of moral sentiments." Passion and beauty are insufficiently modern; the abstract forms and styles of sensibility are what Duane Delacourt would call "a great dynamic," "interactionwise, I can get behind it." Alas, my unconscious lacks a metonymic logic. To be perfectly frank, I am unable to get out of the logos and into the lexis. I may even be deconstructed.

What if Trudeau, the Author-God, means what he says he means? We would then have to think about whether or not the Iranian Revolution is a form of "Holy Fascism," whether or not Jerry Brown is "the most cynical man in America," whether or not organized crime "is one of the few labor-intensive industries to be both self-regulatory and cost-efficient," and whether or not Trudeau can draw a nose that doesn't look like a domino or a clubfoot. It is possible that Trudeau is so reactionary — subversive? — as to believe in reason, science, law, passion, beauty, ideas and moral sentiments.

In which case we would have to laugh, in any language except French.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

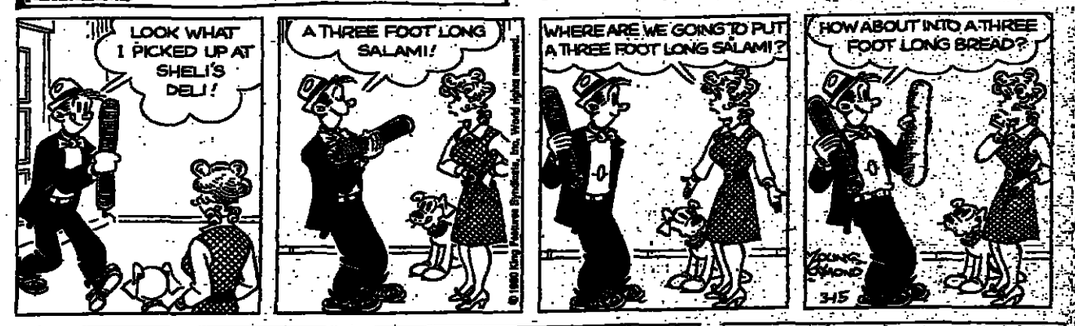
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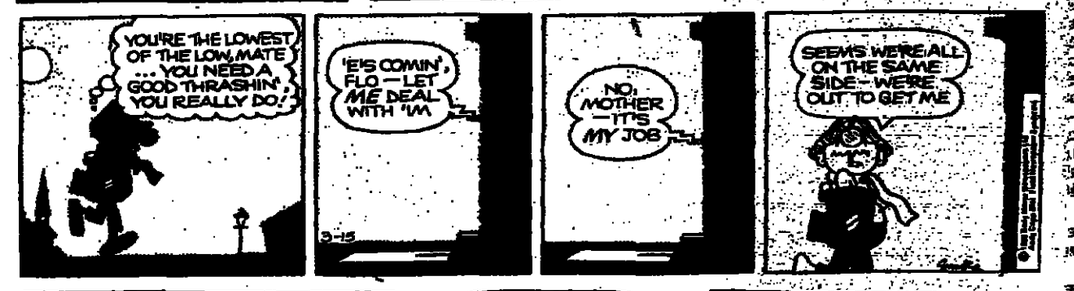
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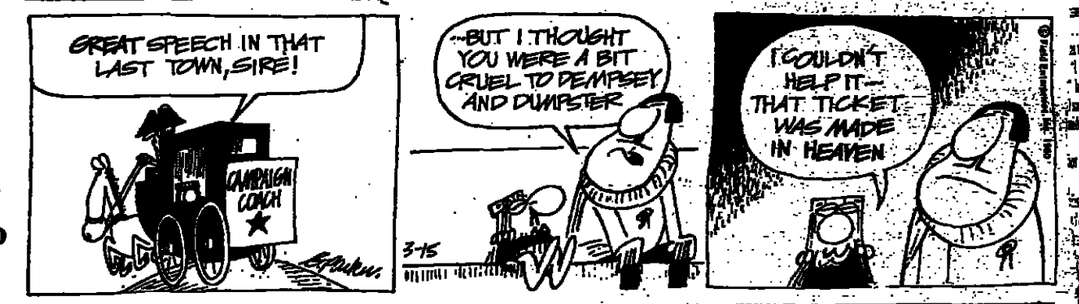
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

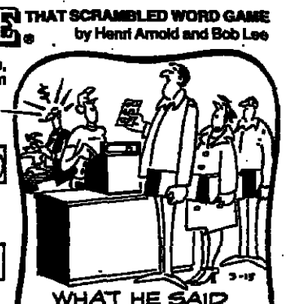
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOARA

VASUE

SLATTE

REYJES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) " ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) "!

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BANJO MUSIC SUBTLY HOOKUP
Answer: What bank robbers often have to face— MASKS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"



ntucky Upset by Duke NCAA Championships

Dave Kindred

TON, Ky., March 14 — ne Banks made a free- 22 seconds to go last- ke upset Kentucky, 55- ICAA basketball cham-

ual hero for Kentucky, missed a 17-foot jump eavy defensive pressure ended.

h Purdue, a surprise 76- er Indiana in the other inal, Duke advances 's Mideast Regional ip. The winner of that es to the Final Four in next weekend.

380 Kentucky fans with Kentucky's ma- defense hacking at movement with a skin- y center named Fred ng 23 points in the sec- with all that going on. score only 18 points in could shoot only 38.5 nd make only eight of ws.

ime Lead Enough

had been so wonderful half, with Mike Gminski six of eight shots and for slicing through the make six of seven, that e lead of 37-23 was ave the Devils.

inly wasn't picture-per- great to be playing Sat- d Bill Foster, Duke's oach who would like to w job at South Carolina nal championship to re-

t a great first half," he in the second half we the movement of players sketball we like. We just Lord that at the end, didn't go in."

minutes to play, Duke oints, 45-33. Duke made field goals after that. malaise settled upon the he last two weeks of the ast Conference regular- edule — when they lost ir games — seemed to be other unwelcome visit, for Kentucky, flying on the owan's 15 straight points, ame at 54-all with 37 sec- ey.

sked for time out. "We, y, had lost our composure d Taylor.

ck was running. From 27 to 26, 25 — and Gene d the ball on the right side, looking. "I turned and basket," he said later, w a lane I saw it and went p the middle and got

s two-shot foul with 22 play.

ade the first free throw. ith a lot of confidence," then he missed the sec- vith nine seconds to go alled a time out.

ans knew that Macy would shoot it if he couldn't get it inside to Cowan, who had missed only one of nine second-half shots. Every Duke fan knew that Gminski wouldn't let the ball inside to Cowan and they knew that the marvelous sophomore, Vince Taylor, would be right up against Macy's heroic whiskers.

The clock was running. Nine seconds, 8, 7 . . . and Macy with the ball looked for a screen to give him a hole in Duke's unexpected zone defense. No hole. No passing lane to Cowan. No nothing.

So from 17 feet Macy went up off-balance, with Taylor right there. "When he went up, he had to spin a little to get open, and there was contact," Taylor admitted. "But I guess the ref thought it was incidental."

Twenty minutes after Macy's shot bounced off the iron — an ugly shot, it was so poorly launched it barely reached the hoop — Macy said he thought he had been fouled. "He brushed my elbow, and that's critical," Macy said.

But if Macy could question that last shot, he had no excuses for the others. He was 3 for 9, only 1 for 5 in the decisive first half, and Kentucky dearly needed his outside shooting against the aggressive Duke zone. Macy is a 53-percent shooter and twice this season has won games on the last shot.

"Our guys did a super job on Macy," said Foster after the Devils won their fifth straight game to raise their record to 24-8. Kentucky, which lost its season opener to Duke in November, winds up 29-6.

Campbell, a 6-foot-10 senior center, scored 10 of his 17 points in the second half while Nance, a 6-10 junior forward, contributed nine of his 13 in the final 15 minutes.

Mike Olliver, who had a game-high 20 points, keyed a second-half outburst that put Lamar in front by 10 points, but then the Cardinals got sloppy.

UCLA 72, Ohio State 68

Sophomore Mike Sanders scored five points and freshman Rod Foster added three in the final two minutes to give UCLA its upset. The Bruins, 3½ point underdogs to the Buckeyes, opened up a 35-31 halftime lead, widened it to nine points at the start of the second half, then fought for their lives in the final minutes for the victory.

Foster and Sanders scored 19 points apiece, 14 of Foster's coming in the second half, to offset a 29-point performance by Ohio State's Kelvin Ransey, who scored 19 of his points in the second half and kept Ohio State in the game.

A layup by Clark Kellogg tied the score for Ohio State at 62-62 with four minutes left, but then Sanders hit on a three-point play and added two free throws after baskets by Jim Ellinghausen and Ransey to keep UCLA in front by a point. Foster then made good on 3 of 4 free-throws and James Wilkes added 2 more.

Purdue 76, Indiana 69

Ranked 20th in one poll and out of sight in the other, Purdue got only 11 points from All-American Joe Barry Carroll but had 20 points apiece from Keith Edmonson and Drake Morris.

Prudue built a 37-26 halftime lead that was immediately stretched to 15 points with the help of a technical foul against the Indiana coach, Bob Knight. Indiana never got closer than six in a long, steady rally in the second half.

While Mike Woodson made only 5 of 12 shots for Indiana, his 14 points, 5 under his average, Isiah Thomas scored up 30, including 12 in the last three minutes of play.

Clemson 74, Lamar 66

John Campbell and Larry Nance ignited a second-half rally that put the Tigers into tomorrow's West Regional final against UCLA. Except for a 10-second span early in the game, Clemson trailed until a basket by Nance tied the score, 57-57. Chris Dodds followed with another score to put the Tigers in front to stay.

Lamar, champion of the Southland Conference and an upset winner over Weber State and Oregon State earlier in the playoffs, lost its drive and its composure when it needed both the most, and finished the season at 22-11.



Unned Press International

Center Joe Barry Carroll of Purdue (22) completes a lay-up over Butch Carter of Indiana during Purdue's 76-69 triumph.

Read Philosophic About 'Fluke' That Spoiled His Olympic Race

By Samuel Abt

SAALBACH, Austria, March 14 (IHT) — No, Ken Read said with a polite smile, he doesn't mind talking about his performance in the Olympic Games, all 15 seconds of it.

The favorite to win the men's downhill race, Read fell just after the start when a binding on his left ski accidentally released. The 24-year-old Canadian, competing so close to home at Lake Placid, N.Y., has not gone into hiding since that race, despite what he describes as "some isolated criticism of me, some of it pretty unreasonable."

Instead Read continues to make himself available for interviews, especially with television crews in Europe, where his daredevil style is widely admired. In six seasons of World Cup competition, Read feels he has learned how to handle himself and his emotions under pressure.

More Than Favorite

"The pressure was there for the Olympics," he admitted. "Everybody was saying 'Ken Read is going to win.' I was not just the favorite, not just going to get a medal, but what everybody said flatly was 'Ken Read is going to win the gold.'

"I didn't, and I don't say 'So what?' But it obviously wasn't the end of the world for me."

After he arose from his spill, Read displayed no temper. He was asked here about athletes in other sports who show their anger by hurling equipment and voicing profanities.

"I wonder about them," he replied. "It makes them look bad and their sport look bad. When something goes wrong, you do feel something inside. I think it's best to keep it inside and use it in the next race. I've got my own ways of being angry, but they're private."

Close friends suspect Read's attitude is partly designed for public consumption but he is genuinely proud of his ability to deal with disaster.

"I've had a lot of training at it," he joked during an interview in this Alpine resort where World Cup competition ends tomorrow. Exclusively a downhill racer during the season, Read is here to compete in the ceremonial parallel slalom and to accept a silver medal in the downhill championship.

"I've had my disappointments before and Morzine was worse than the Olympics," he said, referring to a race he won last season in Morzine, France, and then lost days later on a disqualification when his racing suit failed to pass a test for porosity.

"I won that race and then was told I hadn't," Read continued. "At Lake Placid I didn't get very far."

What happened, he explained, was a fluke.

"The bindings are designed to release as a safety factor in a fall but the bindings will come off in certain other situations and that was one of them.

"I just hit a bump, a little bit of a ripple, just in front of the toe piece of my uphill ski, which meant my weight was not on it, so it was loose. There were 80 guys in the race but only in my case did all the factors come together: the angle of the ski, the bump, the point on the ski where I hit.

"Things happen in this sport. We had eight downhill races this season, including the Olympics, and they're all in the same group as far as I'm concerned because they're all the same people.

"I've had some beautiful moments in skiing, including this season when I won the Kitzbuehel-Wengen downhill double, the first time anybody has done it in 10 years," the Calgary native continued.

"When things go wrong. You've got to keep slugging away. The Olympics have added impact but the idea is always to ski the hill better than anybody else.

"I'm giving 100 percent all the time and I don't see how I could have given more than that in the Olympics."

English Need Only Draw To Win 5-Nations Rugby

By Bob Donahue

EDINBURGH, March 14 (IHT) — Five Nations rugby winds up with a showy double bill tomorrow: The 1980 title is at stake in both games, home advantage strengthens both underdogs and a stack of records will be broken.

Bill Beaumont's Englishmen need only draw here with Scotland to finish alone at the top of the standings. In Dublin, the Welsh can assure a share in first place if they beat Ireland while England loses.

The attacking Scots, who ended a three-year stretch without a victory by beating France here last month, are capable of upsetting England as well, especially if the luck that has so far accompanied England's heavy power vanishes on the winter's final Saturday. The Irish, who can never be written off at home, have been working themselves up for months for the Welsh match.

Beaumont, 28 last Sunday, is in the position of the favorite who, as he acknowledged the other day, knows he *ought* to win but won't believe it till it happens. The last time England swept a grand slam of four victories, he had been aged five for a week. As this year, England's last adversary in that 1957 sweep was Scotland — but at Twickenham.

Thriving on Pressure

The English worked out in glorious sunshine this morning in the Tweed valley, then drove north to Edinburgh and found a sullen gray sky and biting cold. The turf at Murrayfield is dry — perfect for the Scots running game. Hotels are booked full of English supporters in and for miles around the city.

It has been an extraordinary season for the unpretentious Beaumont, who stands out for his knack of enjoying himself amid the pressures that seem to sour the game for so many other top players in international rugby. "Absorb the pressure," he advised. "I thrive on it."

He led the North of England team that gave New Zealand's All Blacks the only beating of their tour of England and Scotland last fall. He was England's captain in victories over Ireland, 24-9, France, 17-13, and Wales, 9-8, and captain of his native Lancashire in a victorious county championship final against Gloucestershire on the Saturday between the French and Welsh matches.

Now not only is he within reach of the first English grand slam in 23 years, but he appears to be the front-runner for the coveted captaincy of the British Lions squad that will be announced Monday for the tour of South Africa starting in early May.

Beaumont is not the only man who will be having a very special day tomorrow. The number and prestige of records at stake must be unprecedented in Five Nations play since the start in 1910.

● Flanker Tony Neary's 43d game will make him the player to have appeared most often for England in any position. Hooker John Pullin, retired, established the record with his 42d game in 1976.

● In the same team on the same day, Fran Cotton (30th game) will set an English record for props, and Beaumont (26th) will set one for locks. And Beaumont will be equaling the English record of 13 games as captain.

● Fullback Andy Irvine (37th) and center Jim Renwick (35th), already the leading backs in Scottish rugby history, will set more records in their positions. Irvine captains Scotland for the first time. He has scored 25 points in this year's championship so far, to take his career total for Scotland to 172. In world rugby, only New Zealand's Don Clarke, who stepped down in 1964 with 207, has scored more for his country, and Irvine's career has yet to run.

● Steve Fenwick will appear at center for Wales for a record 27th time. The Welsh, who have won eight grand slams over the years, or one better than England's seven, hope that their lead will still stand tomorrow night.

● Ireland's Ollie Campbell, with 37 points in this year's championship, will break the record with any successful kick. An Englishman in 1967, Welshmen in 1976 and last year, and an Irishman (Tony Ward) in 1978 reached 38 points. This is Campbell's first Five Nations season.

● And then there is Irish captain Fergus Slattery, one of the most respected men in the world game today. A flanker like Neary, Slattery will consolidate his world lead in the position in his 45th game, not counting British Lions appearances. At the end of last season, the record for flankers still belonged to another Irishmen, Noel Murphy (41 games for Ireland).

Murphy, who will coach the Lions in South Africa, is ending his last season as Ireland's coach. He has every intention of leaving the Dublin scene with a victory over the best team in Europe. Beaumont is not alone in predicting that Jeff Squire's Welshmen are going to have trouble in Dublin, although they remain the favorites.

The Lions selectors have been keeping quiet, but there is no doubt that some final choices will depend on individual performances tomorrow. The uncertainties and extra motivation add to the double occasion.

The rotating Five Nations schedule had France playing its four games without a break and sitting out the fifth Saturday this year. The French interest tomorrow, after three losses and a closing victory at home against Ireland, is that if Scotland or Ireland or both lose for a third time, France will not end up alone at the bottom.

Hoffmann Edges Cousins For World Skating Title

DORTMUND, West Germany, March 14 (AP) — Jan Hoffmann of East Germany last night won the world figure skating title for the second time in his career.

Robin Cousins of Britain, unable to fully overcome his fifth-place position after Tuesday's compulsories, was second. Charlie Tickner, four-time American champion, finished third.

Hoffmann, a 24-year-old medical student, won the world title in 1974 and the Olympic silver medal last month. He skated strongly to hold off the the more flamboyant Briton in the free skating portion.

Hoffmann plans to continue studying medicine and become part of East Germany's athletics machine as a sports physician. "I began medical studies two years ago and I want to finish this," he said. "I don't have any ambition in the future to join an ice show."

Cousins, however, is planning to reap financial rewards from his long years of expensive

Meanwhile, a fall by Gennadi Karponosov of the Soviet Union in the ice dance short program permitted a Hungarian couple, Krisztina Regoeczy and Andrasz Sallai, to draw even in the free skating competition.

Skating with his partner, Natalia Linichuk, Karponosov lost his footing on an intricate turn.

Valentine Tied With Fergus for Doral Golf Lead

MIAMI, March 14 (AP) — Tommy Valentine chipped in for a birdie on his final hole yesterday to complete a 4-under-par 68 that tied him with Keith Fergus for the first-round lead in the Doral Open golf tournament.

Fergus, 26, seeking his first victory in four years of PGA tour activity, spiced his round with an eagle 3 on the first hole, played the front side 4 under par in the brisk winds, then came home in par.

One stroke back at 69 were Dave Hill, Rex Caldwell, Dave Eger, Leonard Thompson, Wayne Levi and Kermit Zarley. A big group at 70 inlcuded Lou Graham, Jerry Pate and Bruce Lietzke.

National Invitation Tournament

ois Eliminates Murray State, 65-63

IGN, Ill., March 14 — Illinois, which tied for g Ten basketball, last iced to the semifinals of al Invitation Tourna- lding off Murray State.

ference in the ballgame bility to stay in the zone said Ron Greene, the te coach.

ll play Minnesota Mon- The other semifinal pits ainst Nevada-Las Vegas.

Both games, and the final on Wednesday night, are at Madison Square Garden in New York.

"We don't have a big team," said Greene, whose team won only four games last year but finished this season with a 23-8 record. "And we had to take more perimeter shots than I would like to take. We got into a hole early and if we'd ever gotten a basket or two ahead, I think we could have done it."

The Illini coach, Lou Henson, added: "We played tremendous defense and we did a really good job on the boards. The only thing we didn't hit was a free throw. At the end of the ballgame, when you can't hit a free throw, you're in trouble."

Guards Perry Range and Reno Gray each scored 16 points to lead Illinois, which was making its first postseason appearance in 17 years. The Illini missed the front end of five 1-and-1 foul opportunities in the closing 5:18, including an attempt by Eddie Johnson with four seconds left.

Murray State got control but a 40-foot desperation shot by Jerry Smith went off the backboard. Murray State had a previous opportunity to tie the score after Range missed the front end of a one-and-one with 28 seconds left, but Smith missed a jumper with eight seconds left.

Virginia 79, Michigan 68

Freshman Ralph Sampson scored 26 points and set a Virginia season rebounding record with 351. The Cavaliers often got the ball to Sampson inside and the 7-foot-4 center scored on a variety of dunks and layups.

The Cavaliers stormed to a 43-35 halftime lead on the strength of 76 precent shooting. Virginia also led by as many as 11. But Michigan, behind the outside shooting of Johnny Johnson — who scored 17 points — cut the lead to 53-50 with 12:14 to play.

But Sampson and Lee Raker, who added 13 points, combined for the next 11 points as Virginia returned its lead to 64-54 at 8:59. The Wolverines, 17-13, got another basket from Johnson to draw within 64-56, but never came any closer.

Minnesota 94, SW Louisiana 73

Trent Tucker and Randy Breuer scored 18 points each to spark Minnesota. The Gophers, who tied Iowa for fourth place in the Big Ten, placed five players in double figures. Mark Hall scored 16, Kevin McHale 15 and Gary Holmes 10.

Kevin Figaro scored 20 to lead Southwestern Louisiana. The Gophers, trailing 16-15, ran off 10 straight points over the next two minutes for a 25-16 advantage midway through the first half. Minnesota pushed its lead to a 37-25 with 5:30 left before the Cajuns narrowed the gap to 41-36 with 1:30 left in the half.

Nev.-Las Vegas 67, St. Peter's 62

Michael Burns scored 18 points as Nevada-Las Vegas overcame a sputtering start and tough defense by the Peacocks. The Rebels played much of the way without their leading scorer, Sidney Green, who played only 15 minutes and scored four points after picking up four fouls in the first six minutes of the game.

The game started slowly, with the lead changing hands throughout the first half and UNLV taking a 31-29 halftime lead. The Rebels took charge of the offensive boards in the second half and outscored the Peacocks 16-9 to take a 47-38 lead with 13:32 left.

St. Peter's crept to within five points in the last few minutes, but Billy Cunningham and Burns hit six of eight foul shots to clinch the victory.

Standings

TERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	54	17	.761	—
	53	18	.746	1
	35	37	.493	19
	33	38	.465	21
	32	42	.432	23½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	44	28	.611	—
	35	38	.479	9½
	34	37	.479	9½
	33	40	.452	11½
	30	43	.411	14½
	16	56	.222	28

TERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	43	30	.589	—
	42	31	.575	1
	37	46	.350	16
	25	47	.347	17½
	22	51	.301	21

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	52	27	.712	—
	38	23	.685	2
	48	34	.667	3½
	34	40	.459	18½
	33	39	.458	18½
	22	52	.297	30½

Thursday's Results
New York 100 (B. Knight 26, Davis 20, R. Williams 18).
, Denver 102 (Free 26, Nater 21; ssel 17).

ransactions

BASEBALL
American League
E ORIOLES—Signed Benny Ayacorev, outfielders, and Wayne fielder.
IA ANGELS—Signed Carney Ider, to a one-year contract.
WHITE SOX—Announced that itcher, had come to terms.
MARINERS—Signed Maria Mendo a two-year contract.
National League
CARDINALS—Signed Don Hood, e-year contract.
BASKETBALL
tional Basketball Association
PHIA 76ERS—Activated Bernard d.
FOOTBALL
tional Football League
ON REDSKINS—Acquired Darryl sive tackle, and Morris Owens, from the Tampa Bay Buccaneers derations.
HOCKEY
tional Hockey League
ER CANUCKS—Signed Thomas r.

Michigan Drops 5 From Football Team for Drugs

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 14 (AP) — Five Michigan football players, including first-string quarterback B.J. Dickey, have been removed from the squad by Coach Bo Schembechler, who has accused them of using drugs.

The others are Mike Kligis, Ben Needham, Dan Kwiatkowski and Bryan Virgil.

"This is all wrong," Kligis said, speaking for the others. "This is all blown out of proportion. People are being led to believe we're all drug addicts. This is like some scary nightmare."

The players were removed from the team in a meeting this week. "I thought he was going to talk about our time in the mile and about how much we were bench pressing," said Kligis, a reserve linebacker. "But all of a sudden he started yelling. He said he had all this evidence on us but he never told us what it is. He never gave us a chance to talk, he just started ranting and raving."

Virgil maintains he was not dismissed from the team but quit to devote more time to his engineering studies.

$13 Million for Winfield?

SAN DIEGO, March 14 (UPI) — Dave Winfield, the San Diego Padres' rightfielder, has demanded a $13-million, 10-year contract that includes a provision that the Padres cannot be sold by owner Ray Kroc without his consent, the San Diego Union reported.

Exhibition Baseball

Thursday's Games
Detroit 9, Kansas City 6
New York (A) 3, Texas 1
Chicago (A) 4, Minnesota 3 (10 innings)
Cincinnati 6, Boston 3 (5 innings, rain)
Los Angeles vs. Montreal, ppd., rain
Oakland 5, Milwaukee 0
Cleveland 10, Tokyo Whales 6
San Francisco 10, Chicago (N) 1
Baltimore 8, Univ. of Miami 2
San Diego 4, Tabasco Banana Grower's 2

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	45	7	14	104	289	204
NY Rangers	33	26	9	75	262	237
NY Islanders	32	28	9	73	231	221
Atlanta	30	25	12	72	232	216
Washington	23	35	10	56	224	252

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	30	21	17	77	199	181
St. Louis	29	28	11	69	220	228
Vancouver	22	34	13	57	219	247
Edmonton	21	37	12	54	254	288
Colorado	17	40	11	45	234	262
Winnipeg	15	43	11	41	181	278

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Montreal	41	20	8	90	273	209
Los Angeles	26	34	11	63	262	289
Pittsburgh	25	32	12	62	218	268
Hartford	24	29	14	62	250	254
Detroit	24	33	11	59	232	240

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	41	17	11	93	264	188
Boston	40	19	10	90	246	203
Minnesota	29	34	14	72	264	229
Toronto	20	43	5	45	261	278
Quebec	23	35	9	55	282	243

x-clinched division title
Thursday's Results
Boston 4, Detroit 2 (Rolette (28), Miller (15), McNab (31), Bourque (13); Larson (18), Polanic (33)).
Los Angeles 2, Atlanta 2 (Goldup (6), Dionne (51); Houston (28), Murdoch (51)).
Hartford 3, Vancouver 1 (DeBol (10), Stoughton (45), Rogers (35); Linseren (51)).

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Art Buchwald

Assessing Assessors Is Taxing Business

WASHINGTON — In an inflationary period such as we're going through, homeowners keep saying to each other. "Well, at least the price of our house has *kept up*."

They shouldn't say this because when the price of your house goes up, so do your residential taxes, and now some of them are higher than the original cost of the home.



Buchwald

Out in our neighborhood almost everyone I know received an increased tax estimate on his property of at least 23 percent. The computer that sent the estimates out claimed that the fellow's land across the street had increased 12 percent. Our land, which looks exactly like his land, had gone up 34 percent.

I decided to protest the discrimination.

* * *

"How come," I asked the man behind the glass window, "Elderberry's land only went up 12 percent and mine went up 34 percent when we both produce the exact same yield of crabgrass?"

"I wouldn't know," the man said.

"Why not?"

"I'm on my coffee break."

"Who would know?"

"The lady at the next window might tell you. She's off her coffee break."

I went through the same routine at the next window.

The woman studied the tax estimate I put in front of her, and said, "It seems to be within the guidelines of the formula we use to assess property values."

"What formula is that?" I wanted to know.

"Gerard's. He can come up with any formula."

* * *

"Where's Gerard?"

"I don't know. I never met him. But he's a whiz with figures. He can close his eyes and come up with any percentage the city asks him to."

"Does he ever go out and LOOK at the property?"

"I don't think so. He just calls up the real estate offices and tells them he's looking for a house in a certain neighborhood and wants to know *how much it will cost*. Then he averages out every house in the neighborhood and he gets his formula."

"But real estate agents always lie. They never get the asking price for any house they're *selling*. Doesn't Gerard at least haggle with them?"

"Gerard's *a gentleman. He never* haggles with anyone."

"I still don't understand why Elderberry's land only went up 12 percent and mine went up 34 percent when we're practically sitting on the same plot."

"Maybe Gerard got bored," the lady suggested. "You work with percentages all day long and it gets to you after a while. The only way the city's going to keep a man like Gerard is to let him mix up his figures once in a while."

"Can I make an appointment with Gerard and get an explanation from him?"

"Gerard isn't allowed to see anyone. If someone got to talk to him *they might* be able to break his formula."

"I'd like to break more than his formula. I know the city's broke and needs money, but there has to be a fair system in collecting taxes. All I'm asking is that Gerard come *out and look at* my land and see if it's worth more than Elderberry's."

"It won't do you any good. If Gerard looked at it and lowered the tax value on your land, he'd have to raise it on your house. Otherwise, he'd have to come up with a new formula."

* * *

"Is there any way I can protest that the land evaluation is too high?"

"Of course. Just fill out this protest form in triplicate."

"What happens to the copies?"

"One goes into your files, one goes to Gerard and the third goes to Alfred."

"Who's Alfred?"

"He's the meanest cat in the whole jungle."

Alexis Korner

'The Father of the English Blues' Deplores the Rise Of Guitar Heroes, Celebrates Honky Tonk Women

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, March 13 (IHT) — Alexis Korner is a myth, a piece of living history — very much alive.

"The father of the English blues" was born in France of a Greek-Turkish mother and an Austrian cavalry-officer father. He went to school in Switzerland, has an apartment in London and a house in Wales and plays the blues in Germany — among other places.

He speaks German and French but was having trouble translating the song title "Honky Tonk Woman" into either language for the script girl before taping it for a TV show called "Chorus." (Typically in Korner's career, the show is for airing at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays.) The closest he could come was another English word: "Funky." He looked around the dressing room anxiously, as if the precise meaning was essential: "A honky tonk woman is open, she drinks, smokes, stays up all night and God bless them all."

Blues Inc.

In 1960, Korner founded Blues Incorporated, the first white electronic blues band. This credit might seem to have too many qualifications to be impressive, but it gave birth to the Rolling Stones, Cream, John Mayall, Jethro Tull, the Moody Blues and the British rock style that spread throughout the Western world in the '60s, influencing millions of young people to learn English in order to understand it.

It all started in 1960, in a place called the Ealing Rhythm and Blues Club, underneath a tea shop near the local underground stop. At the time, the English pop world was dominated by "Trad" (traditional dixieland) jazz and electrifying the blues was greeted with insults like "sellout," similar to those Muddy Waters had received for doing the same thing a few years earlier in Chicago. But Trad had become fixed, boring, predictable. Youth was ready for something else.

Musicians and audience alike flocked to Ealing. Personnel included Charlie Watts and later Ginger Baker on drums; Keith Richard, guitar, and Mick Jagger, vocals. At one time or another, Jack Bruce, John Surman, Eric Clapton, Dick Heckstall-Smith, Brian Jones, Alan Skidmore, Art Themin and too many others to list passed through Korner's formations.

"Everything was so free and open at the beginning," said Korner, who was wearing a black leather jacket and an earring. "Anybody who said they could play the blues was allowed a go. One. We could tell fast enough if it was true or not. It was such a beautiful give-and-take. The only difference between the players and the guests was that the players got paid — about 10 shillings a night. There was no jealousy then. Competition, yes. Jealousy no. Everybody just wanted to blow the blues as well as possible. Later it unfortunately turned into a kind of horse race. Everybody wanted to be number one. Competition became formalized, it became a business. The guitar hero syndrome took over."

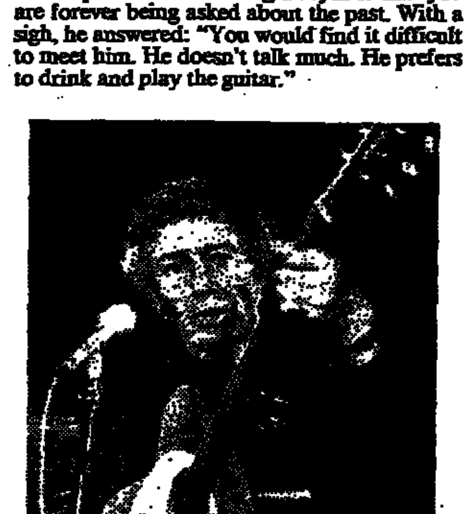
"How did you meet [Rolling Stone] Brian Jones?" a journalist asked.

He's been asked these questions so many times. He answers them with patience, even enthusiasm: "I was on a gig with Chris Barber's band in Cheltenham. Brian was playing soprano sax in a jazz band there. He felt so very lost in that town. He came up to me and started talking about the blues. He was a blues freak. He seemed so young and confused. I was already 32 then, he seemed to need a father.

"After awhile he began to visit Bobby [Korner's wife] and I in London for weekends. He'd sleep on the floor. Brian was a good musician, he had a lot of feel, though he wasn't the genius people call him now that he's dead. He was bitchy, aggressive, and during the early days of the Stones he would dance across the stage and snap a tambourine in your face. Jagger learned a lot from Brian. At the time Mick was just standing still trying to sing."

"What's Eric Clapton like?" he was asked.

The problem with being a myth is that you are forever being asked about the past. With a sigh, he answered: "You would find it difficult to meet him. He doesn't talk much. He prefers to drink and play the guitar."



Christian Rose

Alexis Korner: "Blood and whiskey."

Two years ago, Korner turned 50. West German TV taped a party they threw for him at the Pinewood studios, where much of "The Great Gatsby" was filmed, and there was a certain '20s lavishness about it. Some of the guests came up to jam, Clapton among them. He had an extra-long wire and after plugging it into the amp, he retreated through a door into the next room to play. You could hear but not see him. Korner laughed recalling it: "What's the difference what he's like? It's not my business to reveal personal gossip. Just listen to him. Don't you want to talk about music?"

Commercial Route

The fact that West German TV recorded a testimonial for Korner's 50th birthday in Britain is revealing. The British tend to martyrize musicians who refuse the all-out commercial route. John Surman, Alan Skidmore, Evan Parker and Kenny Wheeler — the cream of the current British jazz crop — all basically make their living in Germany, and it is interesting that the double album made from Korner's birthday show has been released in Germany and France but is still not available in Britain.

Korner disagreed with what happened to blues-based British rock in the '60s and did not care who he told about it. This made him a certain number of enemies: "By 1968 I had been fighting with agencies, promoters, impresarios so much that it became practically *impossible for me to find work in England*. I fought with them because what they were producing had nothing to do with anything I consider honest. I said a lot of things maybe I shouldn't have said. I'm not known for my diplomacy. I *said them loud and I was quoted* in the press. I'll always be grateful to the Germans who allowed me to continue my career at that time."

Korner prefers to use his deep voice to *announce TV commercials rather than corrupt* his music. He also has two disc jockey programs on BBC radio. He lives well, if not lavishly. He has aged better than well, another illustration of how, as Stan Getz has said: *"Music keeps us young." He is open to new* music, adding material like "Blue Monk" to the traditional blues repertoire. His guitar playing has improved, he has recently developed into a first-class boogie woogie pianist *and his voice seems to thrive on smoke and* alcohol.

Is this attitude a fountain of youth? "Too easy is boring. You've got to keep stretching it. I don't like music where there are no mistakes. I don't understand how rock bands can play the same program the exact same way night after night. It would drive me absolutely bonkers. There's a place for clean music, but it's not enough. You've got to have blood and whiskey part of the time.

"I'll be 52 on April 19. I just find it keeps getting better and better. Don't you?"

Alexis Korner is appearing with bass-guitarist Colin Hodgekinson at the Chapelle des Lombards, 62 Rue des Lombards, Paris 1, nightly through Tuesday.

PEOPLE: *Alva Myrdal Awarded $50,000 Einstein Pri[ze]*

The Albert Einstein Peace Prize Foundation chose Swedish disarmament proponent Alva Reimer Myrdal as the first winner of its annual $50,000 award. Mrs. Myrdal was cited for 40 years of striving for arms control. The prize citation *said,* "In her prolific writing and activities on behalf of social justice, women's rights, peace and disarmament, Alva Myrdal has made an indelible impression on the thinking of this second half of the 20th century." Mrs. Myrdal, 78, started her career as a teacher and later became a prison psychological assistant. In 1934 she published with her husband, economist Gunnar Myrdal, a major study entitled "Crisis in the Population Question." Mrs. Myrdal held a number of United Nations posts after World War II and was Swedish ambassador to India from 1955 to 1961. She has written widely on disarmament and peace and served on various peace conferences and commissions. Elected to the Swedish parliament in 1962, she served as minister of disarmament from 1966 to 1973. The prize was created a year ago on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great theoretical physicist and pacifist.



Alva Myrdal

* * *

Hugh Alton Carter, called the "Worm King" by south Georgians and the "scum of the earth" by Lillian Carter, the president's mother, says he is tired of politics and wants to go home to the worm farm. Carter, 59, cousin of the president, told his colleagues in the Georgia Senate he would step down this year, ending a 14-year stint. He said he intends to spend the rest of his life in Plains, where he can "relax, devote myself to my two businesses and spend more time with my wife and four grandchildren." A worm farm and an antique business in Plains probably would have brought Carter a successful living even if cousin Jimmy had never gone to the Georgia governor's mansion or to the White House. He didn't get into trouble until he wrote "Cousin Beedie and Cousin Hot," his insider's look at the Carter clan. His relationship with Miss Lillian had been cooling for years, but the publication of "Cousin Beedie" several years ago was the coup de grace. She has not spoken to him since. In the book, named for his own and the president's boyhood nicknames, Carter revealed Mrs. Carter's displeasure at her son's choice of Rosalynn Smith as his bride . . . First Lady Rosalynn Carter had a rude awakening in Wichita, Kan. She was forced to flee a hotel dressed in h[er] gown and robe after fire b[roke out] in an adjacent bank. The pr[esident's] wife and about 145 othe[rs] were evacuated from the Hotel shortly after the fire [was dis]covered about 4 a.m. Mr[s. Carter] and her party were taken t[o a] hotel nearby for temporar[y ...] She was in Wichita to d[eliver the] keynote address at the ope[ning of a] two-day Kansas White Ho[use Con]ference on Families.

* * *

Mexican Public Works [...] **Pedro Ramirez Vazquez** is [...] est member of the French [Academy] of Architecture. Ramirez [...] was awarded the honor w[...] private, two-day visit to [...] 1979, the Mexican mini[ster ...] awarded the academy's g[...] in recognition of his wor[k ...] include the National Ant[hropology] Museum, Notre Dame [de Gua]dalupe's new basilica, the [...]dium and the Mexican M[useum of] Modern Art.

* * *

Former Bolshoi Ballet [...] **Leonid and Valentina Ko[zlov]** defected in the United S[tates last] September, say they've bee[n ...] they've hardly noticed the[...] of residence. The dancers, [...] in New York, arrived in L[...] a benefit performance S[...] will raise money for multi[ple sclero]sis research on behalf of [...] list **Jacqueline du Pre**, wh[ose career] was ended by the disease. [...] the United States but we [...] in London. We go where [...] is," Leonid said. "We [...] now. Everything is OK."

—SAMUEL [...]

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